Repertorium specierum novarum
regni vegetabilis.
Herausgegeben von Professor Dr. phil. Friedrich Fedde.

Beihefte. Band. LIV.

Beiträge
zur Kenntnis der Familie der
Myoporinae R. Br.

Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der

Myoporinous Plants of Australia
Tome II — Lithograms

von

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von

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Vorwort.

Die ersten Anfänge dieses Werkes liegen viele Jahre zurück. Mehrfach von andren Aufgaben in den Hintergrund gedrängt, zeitweilig wieder in Angriff genommen, hat sich das Manuskript nun doch so vergrößert, daß ich mich entschlossen habe, es zu veröffentlichen. Baron F. von Mueller hat nicht mehr Zeit gefunden, den I. Band, d.h. den Text zu den Lithograms (Bd.II) seines „Myoporinous plants“ zu schreiben, denn der zu jeder Tafel hinzugefügte Hinweis auf die erste Publication der betr. Art kann nicht als erschöpfender Text zu einer solchen Iconographie gelten, und Zitate aus dem schon vorhandenen Band V von Bentham's Flora Australiensis finden sich bei nur 7 Arten. Verwunderlich ist jedoch, daß weder ein australischer noch ein englischer Botaniker es unternommen hat, zu diesem ausgezeichneten Tafelwerk den Text zu schreiben. Da nach nun mehr als 30 Jahren seit F. von Muellers Tode und 55 Jahre seit dem Erscheinen des fünften Bandes der Flora Australiensis sich niemand gefunden hat, der sein Werk vollenden konnte, wird es wohl nicht als ein unzeitiges Vordrängen bezeichnet werden dürfen, wenn ich tue, was Andre, und solche, denen die Aufgabe näher lag, längst hätten tun können oder sollen.

Man könnte einwenden, daß diese Arbeit ein Torso bleiben müsse, da große Gebiete Australiens noch nicht oder nur sehr unvollkommen botanisch durchforscht seien und in einem vor mehr als 20 Jahren erschienenen Aufsatz hat Prof. L. Diels dies sogar klar ausgesprochen (Vergl. Engler's Jahrb. Bd. 35 (1905) 535 u. folg.). Hierauf kann ich erwidern, daß eine Collection unbestimmter Arten, welche ich im Jahre 1925 vom Royal Herbarium in Kew erhielt, nur einige 20 Nummern stark war und unter diesen nur 3 neue Arten enthielt, welche sehr nahe mit längst bekannten Typen verwandt und von mir nur mit gewissen Bedenken aufgestellt sind. Wenn die botanische Zentralstelle der British Empire in 20 Jahren eine derart dürftige Vergrößerung ihres Bestandes aufzuweisen hat, so ist der Schluß gestattet, daß es mindestens nicht sehr wahrscheinlich ist, überraschende Neuheiten aus noch unbekannten Gebieten erscheinen zu sehen, Arten, welche das Bild der ganzen Familie der Myoporineen, so, wie wir es jetzt vor uns sehen, von Grund aus ändern würden. —

Für die Materialien zu dieser Arbeit bin ich zahlreichen Herren Dank schuldig, was ich hiermit gebührend tue; von größeren Sammlungen waren von besonderer Wichtigkeit das Wiener Herbar und das preussische Staatsherbarium in Dahlem, dies letztere besonders reich an neueren Typen. Für eine Anzahl Arten von Spencer Moore bin ich Herrn Dr. B. A. Rendle vom British Museum zu besonderem Dank verpflichtet.

Die Arbeit war so, wie sie hier vorliegt, im Sommer 1926 druckfertig. Widrige Umstände — und wer hätte deren jetzt nicht — verzögerten damals die Veröffentlichung.

Einleitung.

Über die Beziehungen der *Myoporineen* zu den *Scrophulariaceen* einerseits und den *Verbenaceen* andrerseits ist schon mehrfach geschrieben worden, am ausführlichsten und mit Zusammenfassung der gesamten sicheren Befunde von Prof. von Wettstein in Engler-Prantl. Natürl. Pflanzenfamilien Bd. IV, 3 C, S. 354 u. folg. (1895). Ich nehme deshalb davon Abstand, zu wiederholen, was schon einmal gut und erschöpfend gesagt ist.

Die Familie lässt sich in zwei natürliche Gruppen teilen, deren eine von der einzigen Gattung *Myoporum* Banks et Soland. gebildet wird und eine zweite, deren Hauptgattung *Eremophila* R. Br. sensu ampliore ist, beide sind systematisch wie hinsichtlich ihres Vorkommens gut geschieden. *Myoporum* mit meist kleinen, aktinomorphen in Büscheln gestellten Blüten zeigt ausgiebige Belaubung *) von lorbeerähnlicher Beschaffenheit. Den Gegensatz dazu bildet *Eremophila* R. Br. mit Gefolgschaft; Sträucher und Halbsträucher mit allen Hilfsmitteln xerophiler Gewächse in der Belaubung, oft sehr großen, ausgesprochen zygomorphen und an Scrophulariaceen erinnernden Blüten, welche einzeln oder seltener zu 2 bis 3 und alsdann in längeren Zeitintervallen succedan blühend aus den Blattwinkeln hervorgehen. — Verschieden wie der Habitus ist das Vorkommen. Von *Myoporum* sind eine ganze Anzahl Arten nur von ozeanischen Inseln bekannt, bzw. von solchen, welche als Überreste der alten Küstenlinie des einstigen Australkontinentes anzusehen sind, auf dem jetzt noch existierenden Festland jedoch ganz besonders aus den östlichen und südlichen Teilen. Es ist wohl kein Zufall, daß die Diels'sche Sammlung. welche vorwiegend aus West-Australien stammt, drei Arten von *Myoporum* und zwar solche von weitester Verbreitung neben 37 „*Eremophila*"-Arten enthält. Man darf es ferner wohl ebensowenig als bloßen Zufall ansehen, daß Rob. Brown's eigenes Herbar, welches er auf der Expedition des Kpt. Flinders zusammenbrachte, 15 Sp. *Myoporum* auf 5 der 3 andren Genera zusammengenommen, enthielt. Diese Expedition war aber, soweit Australien in Betracht kam, lediglich Küstenschiffahrt. Beim Zurückweichen der Küstenlinien sind zweifellos Litoralpflanzen der alten Küste auf Standorte gedrängt, die ihnen zunächst fremdartig waren und zwei-

*) Die einzige mir bekannte Ausnahme ist *Myop. salsoloides* Tursc. mit auf Schuppen reduzierten Blättern.

fellos werden viele Arten diese Änderung der Lebensbedingungen nicht überstanden haben, aber absolut unmöglich war der Wüstenboden, auf den sie gedrängt wurden, für ihr Weiterleben auch nicht. Von großem Interesse für das Verständnis dieser scheinbar überraschenden Tatsache sind die Ausführungen in W. Schimpers Pflanzengeographie von S. 98 an. Eine echte Strandpflanze ist auch die zuletzt (1903) entdeckte Art - *Myoporum papuanum* Kraenzl. von der Humboldt-Bay an der Nordküste von Neu-Guinea, welche bemerkenswerte Anklänge an neu-kaledonische Arten zeigt. Während *Myoporum* ein so geschlossenes Gepräge hat, daß sich nach aussen hin kein Zweifel über die Zugehörigkeit zu dieser Gattung, nach innen jedoch eine desto größere Unsicherheit über die Berechtigung gewisser Arten zeigt, liegen die Dinge bei *Eremophila* und Verwandten völlig anders; es ist ein Formenkreis, welcher mit *Myoporum* außer der allgemeinen Anlage der Frucht kaum etwas gemeinsam hat. Es findet dieser Zweifel seinen Ausdruck in der sehr zwiespältigen Literatur. Scheidet man *Oftia* L. und die sehr zweifelhafte *Zombiana* Baill. sowie *Bontia* L. aus, betrachtet man also nur die Hauptmasse der Gattung d. h. die australischen Arten, so stoßen wir auf eine der wechselvollsten Geschichten. Vorweg nehmen möchte ich, daß der Familie eine Zeit lang der Rang einer solchen überhaupt abgesprochen wurde. F. von Mueller hat sie vorübergehend als zu den Verbenaceen gehörig betrachtet, diesen Standpunkt jedoch nicht lange gehalten. *) Die erste Bearbeitung in Rob. Browns Prodromus (1810) ist seitens der englischen Botanik im ganzen bis heute aufrecht gehalten. In der ersten von A. De Candolle herrührenden Bearbeitung der ganzen Familie in De Candolles Prodromus XI (1847) 701 u. folg. haben wir die alten Brownschen Gattungen, außer ihnen allerdings einige nicht dazu gehörige Genera und sie selbst z.T. durch Abspaltungen um ihre ursprüngliche präcise Fassung gebracht. Von den dort aufgeführten 11 Gattungen haben 3, *Nesogenes* A.DC., *Spartothamnus* A.Cunn. und *Dasymalla* Endl. (jetzt *Pithyrodia* R.Br.) ihren Platz endgültig bei den Verbenaceen gefunden. Von den nun verbleibenden 8 sind *Disoon* A. DC. und *Polycoelium* Sieb. et Zucc. in *Myoporum* aufgegangen, *Pseudopholidia* A. DC. in *Pholidia* R. Br. und *Eremodrendon* A.DC. in *Eremophila* R. Br. so daß schließlich nur die 4 alten R. Brown'schen Gattungen aus dem Prodromus Fl. Nov. Hollandiae übrig bleiben. Es sind dies *Myoporum* Banks et Sol., *Eremophila* R. Br., *Pholidia* R. Br. und *Stenochilus* R. Br., eine Einteilung, welche schon von St. Endlicher

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*) Vergl. F. Müller, Report of the plants collected during Mr. Babbages Expedition, Melbourne (1858) S. 15. — Ich bediene mich für diese öfter zu erwähnende Arbeit der Abkürzung des Index Kewensis „Rep. Babb. Exped."

in den Genera Plantarum (1839) angenommen war. Bei dieser Einteilung ist man in der europäischen Botanik im wesentlichen geblieben und in den Genera Plantarum von Bentham-Hooker ist nur die Gattung *Stenochilus* mit *Eremophila* vereinigt; die allgemeine Fassung dieser Gattung wurde daraufhin wenig modifiziert, die der beiden andren blieb im R. Brown'schen Sinne bestehen. Im Gegensatz hierzu hat F. v. Mueller seit 1858 in Rep. Babb. Exped. S. 15 bis 18, in den Fragmenta und sonstigen zahlreichen Publicationen bis zu den Lithograms of the Myoporinous Plants (1886) alles, was nicht einwandfrei *Myoporum* war, *Eremophila* genannt. Was ihn bewogen haben mag, von den 3 Brown'schen Gattungen grade diejenige zu bevorzugen, welche die ungenügendste Diagnose hat, — es sind im ganzen 14 Worte, und die Blumenkrone fehlt — und zu der auch der Endlichersche Text unbefriedigend ist, das wird wohl stets ein Rätsel bleiben, aber es war nun einmal geschehen und er beschrieb nahezu 30 Jahre hindurch eine stattliche Menge an sich einwandfreier neuer Arten unter diesem Namen *Eremophila.* Mag man dies Verfahren billigen oder nicht, *Eremophila* war und blieb die dominierende Gattung und der Name hatte das unbestreitbare Vorrecht. Es war ein sehr unglücklicher Einfall H. Baillon's hiergegen einer Seitenzahl zu Liebe den Namen *Pholidia* *) zu bevorzugen und diese Änderung hat denn auch sehr wenig Nachahmer gefunden, dagegen sehr nachdrückliche Ablehnung erfahren. **)

Noch radikaler ist nur noch Dr. O. Kuntze verfahren, welcher in der Revis. Gen. Pl. II (1891) 500 auch noch *Bontia* L. dazu nimmt und diesen Namen (welchen er beharrlich *Bondtia* schreibt) als Gattungsnamen aller Arten außer den echten *Myoporum* aufstellt. Wir erhalten somit *Bondtia* O.K., 61 Spezies, welche ich hier im Zusammenhang aufzähle, um der Mühe überhoben zu sein, bei jeder der Arten dieselbe Formel eines nomen nudum gebliebenen Synonyms wiederholen zu müssen. ***) Was Herr Dr. O. Kuntze in der Einleitung zu dieser merkwürdigen Umtaufung beibringt, ist z. T. anfechtbar, wie z.B. die

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*) H. Baillon, Hist. d. Plant. IX (1888) 421.

**) Am gründlichsten durch Dr. Ewart in Journ. and Proc. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales (1908) 186. Er sagt ein wenig scharf, aber im ganzen doch zutreffend: „Baillon's change of the name *Eremophila* R.Br. adopted by Mueller for the whole series to *Pholidia* R. Br. on the ground of a paging priority is a frivolous interference with established nomenclature."

***) *Pholidia* adenotricha F. v. M., microtheca F. v. M., Behriana F. v. M., brevifolia Bth., crassifolia F. v. M., Dalyana F. v. M., Delissesii F. v. M., densifolia F. v. M., divaricata F. v. M., gibbifolia F. v. M., imbricata Bth., resinosa Baill., santalina F. v. M., scoparia R. Br., Woolsiana F. v. M. = Omnes species *Bondtiae* sp. O. K.

Behauptung, daß man bisher die Myoporaceen hauptsächlich nach der Blumenkrone unterschieden habe, ferner die Formel der Blumenkrone von *Stenochilus* $^1/_4$, während es $^4/_1$ heißen muß, und noch einiges mehr, teils stark discutabel wie der Excurs über *Stenochilus* u. *Bontia*; was hierüber zu sagen ist, steht bereits in R. Browns Prodromus S. 517. Beiläufig sei bemerkt, daß die Gattung *Oftia* Adans. in der „Revisio" überhaupt gänzlich fehlt, (nicht nur unter den Myoporineen), im „Lexicon" von van Post und Kuntze wird sie als Synonym zu *Lantana* L. erwähnt. —

F. v. Mueller's erste Einteilung der Myoporineen in Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) S. 15 bis 18 leidet an dem Fehlen eines klar durchgeführten einheitlichen Gedankens und an der nicht genügend präzisen Fassung der Sectionen von Eremophila, deren er 7 aufgestellt hat, die meisten mit Namen teils Brownscher teils De Candollescher Herkunft, aber keineswegs mit identischem Inhalt. Die erste Gattung, *Myoporum* mit 4 schon bekannten Arten, ist ohne Einteilung geblieben. Von *Eremophila* ist die Sect. I *Stenochilus* und hier erscheint zum ersten Male der nahezu unausrottbar gewordene Mißgriff, daß unter Beiseitesetzung der elementarsten und zu jeder Zeit gültig gewesenen Gesetze der Nomenclatur Mueller *Stenochilus glaber* R. Br. in *Eremophila Brownii* *) F. v. M. umtaufte, weil ihm der Speziesname unpassend däuchte. Sect. II *Scariosepala* geheißen, enthält 2 Arten, von denen die eine *Er. latifolia* F. v. M. heißt, sie ist in gleicher Weise vergewaltigt wie *Stenoch. glaber* R. Br. und heißt richtiger *Stenoch. serrulatus*

Eremophila alternifolia R. Br., Berryi F. v. M., bignoniflora F. v. M., Bowmani F. v. M., Christophori F. v. M., Clarkei F. v. M., Dempsteri F. v. M., denticulata F. v. M., Drummondi F. v. M., Duttonii F. v. M., Elderi F. v. M., eriocalyx F. v. M., exilifolia F. v. M., Forrestii F. v. M., Fraseri F. v. M., Freelingii F. v. M., Gibsonii F. v. M., Gilesii F. v. M., glabra = Erem. Brownii F. v. M., Goodwinii F. v. M., graciliflora F. v. M., Hughesii F. v. M., Latrobei F. v. M., leucophylla Bth., longifolia F. v. M., Macdonellii F. v. M., Mackinlayi F. v. M., maculata F. v. M., Maitlandii F. v. M., Mitchellii Bth., Oldfieldii F. v. M., oppositifolia R. Br., Paisleyi F. v. M., Pantonii F. v. M., platycalyx F. v. M., polyclada F. v. M., rotundifolia F. v. M., serrulata O. K. (= Stenochilus serrulatus A. Cunn. = Eremoph. latifolia F. v. M.), strongylophylla F. v. M., Sturtii F. v. M., subfloccosa F. v. M., Turtonii F. v. M., viscida Endl., Waldii F. v. M., Willsii F. v. M., Youngii F. v. M. — Nach Index Kewensis Suppl. I (1906) 60. — Omnes *Bondtia* Sp. O. K.

*) Eine Frage der Priorität möchte ich hier berühren: F. v. M. zitiert bei einer ganzen Anzahl von Namen u. a. bei dieser Art die „Papers Roy. Soc. Tasmaniae III (1858) aber ohne Angabe der Seitenzahlen, der Index Kewens. bringt dieselben Namen mit gleichem Zitat und mit Seitenzahlen, aber mit der Jahreszahl 1859. Da Rep. Babb. Exped. zweifellos 1858 erschienen ist und die betr. Namen sich hier bereits finden, so kann es unter Umständen strittig sein, ob nicht ein im Jahre 1858 zuerst erwähnter Name die Priorität beanspruchen darf, wenn schon der Ind. Kew. ein genaueres Zitat enthält.

A. Cunn. Die andre Art *Er. alternifolia* R.Br. ist aber eine echte *Stenochilus*-Sp; sie zu dieser Gattung überweisen zu müßen, ist mir, da es sich um eine Art grade dieses Autors handelt, höchst unangenehm, war aber nicht zu umgehen. Sect. III *Eremocosmos* besteht aus 4 einwandfreien Arten von *Eremophila*, wohingegen Sect. IV *Platychilus* zum großen Teil aus *Pholidia* - Arten besteht, zum geringeren aus echten *Eremophila*-Arten. Die 3 letzten Sectionen V *Duttonia*, VI *Pholidia* und VII *Sentis*, jede nur 1 Art enthaltend, gehören durchweg zu *Pholidia*. Eine gut durchdachte systematische Anordnung ist in dieser Aufzählung nicht zu finden, was der Arbeit trotzdem Wert verleiht, sind eine Menge von Beiträgen zu schon bekannten besonders R. Brownschen Arten, mehrere nov. spec. mit guten Diagnosen und zahlreiche Angaben neuer Standorte. — Nur 1 Jahr später (1859) publizierte F.v. Müller in den Pap. and Proceed. Roy. Soc. Tasmaniae III,291 u. folg. eine neue Gruppierung, reduziert auf 5 Sectionen einschließlich einer neuen, *Xerophila* geheißen; *Platychilus*, *Duttonia* und *Scariosepala* sind gestrichen. Diese neue Anordnung hat den großen Vorzug, daß der Kelch als hervorragend wichtiges Merkmal zu seinem Recht kommt und neben ihm die Drupa.

Gegen diese beiden Versuche einer inneren Einteilung der großen Gattung stehen nun die Arbeiten Benthams; sie zeigen ein Zurückgreifen auf R. Browns Auffassung. *Myoporum*, dessen Abgrenzung keine Zweifel nahe legt, ist in der Flora Austral. V (1870) 13 Arten stark, einige davon (*M. acuminatum* R. Br. *serratum* R. Br.) mit einer sehr beträchtlichen Menge von Subspecies und der entsprechenden Menge von unter die Synonyma gebrachten Arten andrer Autoren, die Anzahl der angenommenen Arten vermindert sich in Folge davon auf 12 sichere und 1 zweifelhafte. Die zweite Gattung, *Pholidia* R. Br. ist im Sinne ihres Autors anerkannt und ist 15 Arten stark. Die dritte ist *Eremophila* R. Br.; sie ist in die Sectionen *Eriocalyx*, *Eremocosmos*, *Platycalyx*, *Platychilus* und *Stenochilus* geteilt. Von diesen kann die dritte um so eher gestrichen werden, als eine Art desselben Namens in der vierten Section vorkommt; es sind im ganzen 32 Arten. In den Genera von Bentham-Hooker vom Jahre 1876 finden wir die gleiche Auffassung der Gattungen. Über meine eigne Auffassung kann ich auf das im systematischen Teil Gesagte verweisen und hier nur 1 Punkt hervorheben. Ich habe *Stenochilus* als Gattung wiederhergestellt, um damit die Sectionen von *Eremophila* von der Menge der Arten „staminibus corollam excedentibus“ zu entlasten. Alle mit diesem Merkmal behafteten Arten unter dem alten Gattungsnamen *Stenochilus* zu vereinigen, ging andrer Merkmale wegen leider nicht an, dazu kommt die

von allen andren Gattungen abweichende Blumenkrone, welche im Verhältnis $^{4}/_{1}$ geteilt ist. Im übrigen habe ich mich neuer Combinationen nach Möglichkeit enthalten und mich der Benthamschen Auffassung auch da angeschlossen, wo ich mich gern anders ausgedrückt haben würde; es ist des nomenclatorischen Wirrwarrs ohnehin mehr als zuviel. Er hätte vermieden werden können, wenn etwas mehr Zusammenwirken zwischen der englischen Botanik bestanden hätte und der australischen, deren hochverdienter Vertreter einen groß Teil seines Lebens zu ausschließlich dies Gebiet als seine eigenste Domäne ansah und seine eignen Wege ging.

Über *Bontia daphnoides* L. ist nichts Neues zu sagen. *Oftia* Adans., welche nach meiner Auffassung besser bei den Verbenaceen Platz findet, ist anhangsweise besprochen. Ich folge hierbei hauptsächlich Bocquillon, welcher auf das Auftreten von gegenständigen Deckblättern an den Blütenstielen beider z.Z. bekannten Arten aufmerksam gemacht hat, deren Blütenstände dadurch zu typischen Dichasien werden, was bei den Myoporineen nie vorkommt.

Es erübrigt, etwas über die Abbildungen zu sagen. Von diesen sind die 3 besten die von Ferd. Bauer, welche St. Endlicher in seiner Iconographia Gen. Pl. (1838) bekannt machte, *Myoporum obscurum* Endl., *Pholidia scoparia* R. Br. und *Stenochilus glaber* R. Br. und sie sind unübertroffen geblieben, wie alles, was Ferd. Bauer gezeichnet hat. Es verdient, angemerkt zu werden, daß *Eremophila* fehlt, und das ist sehr schade, da eine authentische Abbildung doch wohl Klarheit in die Frage gebracht hätte, was unter dieser am meisten umstrittenen Gattung zu verstehen sei. Es folgen in den großen Illustrations-Werken Bot. Mag. u. Bot. Reg. eine sehr beschränkte Anzahl von Tafeln, meist schönblühende *Stenochilus*-Arten darstellend, nebst ein paar sonst kaum erwähnenswerten in Andrew's Repository und Ventenats, Malmaison. Nach und nach bildete F. v. Mueller in den Fragmenta Phytogr. Australiae eine Anzahl Arten ab, um dann in den „Lithograms" der Descript. and Illustr. of the Myoporinous Plants of Australia (Melbourne 1886) gewissermaßen den endgültigen Abschluß und somit den Schlußstein dieses Teils seines Lebenswerkes zu liefern. Und das ist in der Hauptsache auch der Fall und das Buch wird seinen hohen Rang in der botanischen Iconographie behaupten. *) Einwendungen

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*) Als Illustrationen der in der Literatur vorkommenden Arten verteilen sich die Tafeln folgendermassen: Auf R. Brown's Prodromus Fl. Nov. Holl. entfallen 9, auf F. v. M's. Fragmenta Phytogr. Austr. 26, auf Proceed. Roy. Soc. Tasman. III 13, auf Rep. Babb. Exped. 5, auf Bentham's Fl. Austr.

gegen diese und jene Abbildung wird man an den betr. Stellen finden. Wer das Werk so oft und so eingehend benutzt hat, wie ich, während ich an dem Text zu diesen Tafeln arbeitete, wird das, was man bisweilen anders wünschte, über dem vergessen, was es leistet. Es enthält auf 74 Tafeln 79 (80?) Arten, da auf einigen 2 Arten dargestellt sind; das ist weit über die Hälfte der hier beschriebenen 138 Arten der ganzen Familie.

Ich habe schon früher darauf hingewiesen, daß *Myoporum* im Gegensatz zu *Eremophila*, diese Gattung sensu amplissimo und gewissermaßen als Sammelbegriff alles dessen genommen, was nicht *Myoporum* ist, ihrem Vorkommen nach auf die Inseln und Küsten — früheren wie jetzigen angewiesen ist. Ich bringe hier einige genauere Angaben bei. Von den von mir hier aufgeführten 33 Arten dieser Gattung sind 9 nur aus australischen Inseln bekannt, 20 Arten ost-australisch, 8 von diesen finden sich auch an der Südküste. Von den 15 Arten aus R. Brown's Prodromus sind 10 spezifisch süd-australisch, wobei ich hier nicht etwa die politische Provinz meine, welche sich bekanntlich nordwärts durch den ganzen Continent erstreckt, sondern nur die südliche Küstenregion. 4 Arten — *M. platycarpum, deserti, montanum* und *serratum* — sind weit verbreitet.

Ein ganz andres Bild zeigen *Eremophila*, *Pholidia* und *Stenochilus.* Zunächst ist keine einzige Art ozeanisch, denn Inseln wie Tasmanien und Dick Hartogs Isld. kann man füglich nicht als ozeanische Inseln bezeichnen. Von den 42 Arten von *Pholidia* sind 29 nur aus West-Australien bekannt, 6 aus Süd-Australien, 4 Arten haben eine sehr weite Verbreitung und 3 (*Ph. Bickii*-Queensland, *Ph. Christophori* und *Gilesii* - zentrales Australien) bilden abgesprengte Außenposten. Zu den südaustralischen Arten gehört eine der schönsten der ganzen Familie, *Ph. bignoniiflora,* ferner *Ph. divaricata,* sowie die älteste Art und gewissermaßen der Typus der ganzen Gattung *Ph. scoparia* R. Br.

Eremophila selbst, nach der Aufstellung dieses Werkes noch immer 44 Arten stark, zeigt dieselbe Verbreitung, denn mit verschwindend wenigen Ausnahmen sind alle Arten west-australisch. Weit verbreitet und bis nach N. S. Wales nachgewiesen sind *Er. oppositifolia, Sturtii* und *Latrobei.*

V 7, die übrigen 14 verteilen sich auf einzelne kürzere Publicationen und schwer zu beschaffende Zeitschriften wie Wing's South. Science Record, Melbourne Chemist und ähnliche.

Stenochilus schließlich, mag man es nun als besondre Gattung oder als Section von *Eremophila* ansehen, ist ebenfalls west-australisch. Von den 14 Arten sind aber 3, *St. serrulatus*, *longifolius* und *glaber*, weit verbreitet. *Bontia*, welche sich hier am besten anfügt, ist monotypisch und die einzige Art (*B. daphnoides* L.) westindisch. Den Charakter der Familie und besonders den stark an *Myoporum* erinnernden Habitus hält sie als echte Strandpflanze aufrecht, und dies erklärt auch ihre weite Verbreitung über eine große Anzahl der Antillen, wohin sie schwerlich absichtlich durch Menschen verbreitet sein dürfte.

Von einem direkten Nutzen der Myoporineen zu reden, ist nicht angängig; einige der größeren baumartigen Arten sollen ein für Tischlerarbeiten brauchbares Holz liefern, z.B. *Eremophila Mitchellii* Benth., welches aber über den Verbrauch an Ort und Stelle der Erzeugung hinaus keine Verwendung erfährt. Eine Anzahl von *Myoporum*- und besonders *Stenochilus*-Arten sind wegen ihrer unglaublichen Anspruchslosigkeit an Boden und Bewässerung und wegen ihrer oft sehr schönen *) Blumen als Ziergehölze in subtropischen Gebieten angepflanzt. Weit eher und in Australien mit vollstem Recht kann man von einem Schaden reden, der durch Myoporineen angerichtet wird; viele unter ihnen gehören zu den den Herdentieren gefährlichsten Pflanzen. Ich bedaure, daß mir ein Blatt, auf welchem ich mir im Laufe dieser oft unterbrochenen Arbeit eine Anzahl Notizen gemacht hatte, verloren gegangen ist und beschränke mich hier lediglich auf das, was in Bailey's Queensland-Flora zu finden ist. S. 1163 ist von *Eremophila Brownii* F.v. M. (der unsterbliche Fehler statt *Stenochilus glaber* R.Br. findet sich auch hier) die Rede; Bailey sagt: „Poisonous to stock similar to the common Native *Fuchsia*." Und von dieser Art (= *Stenochilus maculatus* Ker) heißt es: „All form of this species are alike poisonous to stock and year after year a considerable number of death occurs from this cause." Eines ganz besonders üblen Rufes erfreut sich auch *Myoporum deserti* A. Cunn., von welchem Bailey berichtet, daß in Queensland jährlich viele tausende von Schafen an ihm zu Grunde gehen. Das Verzeichnis der gefährlichen Arten ist länger; und wenn ich meinen Erinnerungen an verloren gegangene Notizen trauen darf, so sind manche Arten durchpas-

*) Die Schönheit vieler Arten bleibt sogar noch ihren Leichen d. h. den Herbarexemplaren. — F. von Müller konnte für sein Abbildungswerk kein besseres Geleitwort finden als das Zitat aus der Vulgata

Dominus solitudinem desertumque reddet quasi hortum atque delicias.

sierenden Tieren gefährlicher, als den an Ort und Stelle daran gewöhnten, und wiederum manche in nassem Zustand — also nach einem Regen — gefährlicher als mit trocknem Laube, (was übrigens bei unsren Futterpflanzen z.T. auch zutrifft und nichts mit „Giftigkeit" zu tun zu haben braucht). Jedenfalls sind Myoporineen im ganzen genommen für die Viehzucht Australiens eine Gefahr.

Myoporinae.

Myoporaceae Lindl. Veget. Kingd. (1847) 665; A. DC. Prodrom. XI. (1847) 701; Benth.-Hook. Gen. II, 2 (1876) 1123; Baillon, Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 369, 399, 420; Wettstein in Engl. Prantl. Nat. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3b, (1895) 354. — *Myoporinae* R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 514, Edit. Nees 317. — *Myoporineae* Endlicher, Gen. Pl. (1839) 642; Benth. Enum. pl. Huegel (1837) 77; Meisner, Gen. (1840) 292. — *Myoporinous* pl. F. v. Mueller II (Lithograms) c. tab. 74 (1886) — *Myoporeae* Spreng. (1817) Anleit. II, 1 p. 419. — *Verbenaceae* F.v.M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 15.

Calyx 5-lobus v. 5-partitus, segmentis imbricantibus v. liberis, interdum post anthesin auctis et subpetaloideis. Corolla rarius actinomorpha (*Myoporum* Banks et Sol.), plerumque zygomorpha, bilabiata, in modum $^2/_3$ vel rarius (*Stenochilus*) $^4/_1$, divisa. Stamina 4, rarius aequilonga, plerumque didynama, plerumque in tubo corollae abscondita, interdum multo longiora, rarius cum rudimentis staminis quinti, omnia parti inferiori tubi inserta, antherarum loculi primum subparalleli, mox divergentes, rimae denique in unam confluentes. Ovarium superum, interdum cum rudimento disci hypogyni fere omnino obsoleti, biloculare, rarius 3 - ad 10 - loculare cum ovulo unico in loculo quoque, stylus simplex, staminibus brevior v. aequilongus, stigma plerumque capitatum, obscure bilobulum. Semina de parietis v. dissepimenti parte superiore pendula, anatropa cum micropyla sursum posita. Fructus drupa carnosula v. exsucca, putamen in 2-v. rarius 10 partes delabens. Radicula seminis ascendens. — Frutices, suffrutices v. rarius arbores mediocres. Folia et ramuli juniores saepissime pilis glanduligeris vestita, interdum resinosa, simplicia et sine stipulis. Florum pedicelli ebracteati. Flores aut singuli (rarius bini v. terni) axillares aut in glomerulos dispositi, saepe pulcherrime colorati.

Clavis generum Myoporinarum.

A. Flores actinomorphi, fasciculati, parvi, albi v. pallide rosei.

Calyx parvus, post anthesin non v. vix auctus. Corollae parvae tubus rectus, quam calyx paulo longior. Stamina 4, interdum cum staminodio quinti, inter se vix diversa, corollam vix v. non superantia. Ovarium 2 - ad (in 1 specie) 10 - loculare cum stylo brevi et stigmate globoso, si lo-

culi 2 adsint in axi mediana floris postpositi, si loculi complures circa axin medianam dispositi. Ovula in loculo quoque solitaria. Drupa ovoidea v. globosa cum putamine 2-v. pluri-locellari. — Frutices v. rarius arbores foliosae, folia et ramuli juniores saepius resinosi, flores coaetanei, fasciculati, axillares, pedicelli ebracteati. *1. Myoporum.*

B. Flores zygomorphi, singuli v. rarius 2 v. 3, succedanei, exceptis perpaucis conspicui, coloribus variis eximii. Stamina didynama.

a. Corollae labium superius bilobum, inferius trilobum.

1. Calyx 5-lobus, post anthesin non v. vix auctus. Corollae saepius longae segmenta pro flore brevia, imbricantia. Stamina plerumque in tubo abscondita, rarius longiora. Ovarium biloculare v. dissepimento spurio semi quadriloculare. Drupa exsucca, putamen quadriloculare, tetra spermum. *2. Pholidia.*

2. Calyx post anthesin saepius valde auctus et subpetaloideus, segmenta anguste-obovata, pilosa v. retinervia. Corollae segmenta satis longe libera, tubus saepius curvatus. Stamina plerumque in tubo abscondita, rarius longiora. Ovarium dissepimento spurio quadriloculare. Drupa saepissime exsucca. *3. Eremophila.*

3. Calyx quinquelobus, haud profunde fissus, post anthesin vix auctus. Corolla manifeste bilabiata, labium superius erectum, apice tantum bilobulum, labium inferius a superiore remotum, revolutum, apice trilobulum. Stamina 4 subaequilonga, labium superius non superantia. Ovarium biloculare cum ovulis 4 per paria contiguis, stylus e basi tenuiore leviter incrassatus. Drupa baccata, putamen biloculare, loculi semibipartiti, monospermi. — Frutex mediocris antillanus. *4. Bontia.*

b. Corollae labium superius quadrilobulatum, inferius simplex.

Calyx quinquelobus v. quinque partitus, post anthesin non auctus. Corollae labium superius cum lobis lateralibus labii inferioris connatum, erectum, labium quasi quadridentatum efficiens, labii inferioris lobus intermedius a labio superiore valde remotus, simplex, linearis v. oblongus, revolutus. Stamina (excepta specie 1) corollam valde excedentia, interdum longissima. Ovarium quadriloculare loculis monospermis. Drupa baccata. *5. Stenochilus.*

Genus adhuc imperfecte notum.

Zombiana africana Baill. Hist. Pl. Bignon. et Gesner. (1888) 420. — Flore fere *Myopori*; sepalis 5 linearibus angustis, basi tantum connatis. Corollae tubus anguste campanulatus, limbi sub-2-labii

lobis 5 imbricatis. Stamina didynama, parum inaequalia, ad imum tubum affixa, filamentis filiformibus; antheris ovatis introrsis. Germen 2 - loculare, ovulis in loculis singulis 2 descendentibus; stylo gracili capitellato. Fructus drupaceus, exocarpio tenui, pyrenis 4 seminum descendentium, embryone exalbuminoso; radicula supera; cotyledonibus ovatis carnosis. — Frutex foliis alternis sublanceolatis, apice acutiusculis v. obtusatis, basi in petiolum brevissimum attenuatis, crenulatis, ciliatis, cum ramulis tenuiter setulosis; floribus aut ad folia suprema solitariis, subsessilibus aut ramulum sub calyce folia pauca gerentem terminantibus. — Africa trop. occ.

A cl. G. Bentham in Fl. Austr. V (1870) ad *Myoporum* relatum.

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1. Myoporum.

Myoporum Banks et Soland. ex Forster. Prodr. (1786) 44; R. Brown, Prodr. (1810) 515; DC. in Prodr. XI (1847) 706; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 3 et seg.; F. v. Muell. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 15; Pap. and Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 291; Fragm. Phyt. Austr. var. loc., Myop. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 56 — 72; Baillon, Hist. Pl. Scroph. (1888) 420; Wettst. in Engl. Prantl Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 (1895) 359. — *Pogonia* in Andr. Repos. (1801) t. 212, 283. *Andreusia* Vent. Jard. Malm. (1807) t. 108. — *Bertolonia* Spinola Cat. Jard. St. Sebast. (1809) 24. — *Pentacoelium* Sieb. et Zucc. in Abh. Akad. Muench. IV, 3 (1846) 151. — *Disoon* A. DC. in Prodr. XI (1847) 703. — *Polycoelium* A. DC. in Prodr. l. c. 705.

Calyx parvus, quinquefidus, post anthesin non auctus. Corollae tubus brevissimus, limbus in lobos 5 aequales v. vix diversos partitus, corolla igitur minime zygomorpha v. labiata. Stamina plerumque 4, quintum supremum obsoletum v. si adsit abortivum; antherae loculi paulum divergentes. Ovarium superum, biloculare v. (*Polycoelium*) pluriloculare, ovulum in loculo quoque 1. Stylus simplex rectus, Fructus drupaceus, bilocularis v. quadri - ad plurilocularis; semina inversa.

Arbores mediocres, rarius altae, frutices v. suffrutices; cortex ramorum necnon folia saepius resinosa; folia plerumque glabra, haud raro papillosa, viscida, dissita, rarius opposita. Flores axillares, pedunculi fasciculati, ebracteati, corollae plerumque parvae, albae, rarius (*Pentacoelium* et *Polycoelium*) pallide roseae.

— A China meridionali et Japonia per insulas majores Oceani Pacifici ad Novam Caledoniam et Novam Zelandiam obviae necnon in Australiae continentis provinciis orientalibus, rarius v. non in centralibus et occidentalibus obviae, nuperrime etiam in Nova Guinea detectae. Omnes aut litorales aut haud procul a litore maris crescentes.

Clavis sectionum.

Corolla indistincte bilabiata, satis conspicua v. magna lobis nempe 2 magis approximatis quam 3 alii, stamina plerumque 4, rarius 5, ovarium 4 - ad plurilocellare. Folia in ramis dissita, rarius apicem ramorum versus congesta. Flores mediocres vel magni, 8 mm ad 2 cm longi.

I. Insularia. Sp. 1 — 7.

Corolla plerumque aequaliter 5 - loba, vix obscure bilabiata, semper parva (3 ad 5 mm longa), stamina quam corolla saepius longiora. Folia dissita, multo longiora quam lata, lanceolata, basi et apice acuminata, margine integra. Ovarium globosum.

II. Acuminata. Sp. 8 — 13.

Corolla ut in praecedente, stamina corollae vix aequilonga. Folia longiora quam lata, lanceolata vel oblonga, acuta, margine aut omnino aut a medio apicem usque serrata; ovarium globosum.

III. Serrata. Sp. 14 — 22.

Corolla parva vel mediocris, fere semper aequaliter 5 - loba, rarius lobo majore integro vel emarginato, stamina aequilonga vel longiora quam corolla. Folia brevia (haud ultra 3 cm), carnosa, interdum glandulosa, ovaria plerumque globosa, rarius compressa.

IV. Parvifolia. Sp. 23 — 27.

Corolla aequaliter 5 - loba, stamina plerumque longiora, ovaria compressa v. ancipita, 2 - locellaria. Folia in speciebus omnibus inter se et ab illis aliarum sectionum diversissima. — Plantae prae omnibus aliis halophilae.

V. Diversifolia. Sp. 28 — 33.

Clavis specierum.

I. Jnsularia. *Polycoelium* Sieb. et. Zucc. e. p.

1. Folia oblonga vel oblongo - lanceolata, acuta. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta linearia, ad 8 mm longa, corollae

tubus brevis, expansus fere 2 cm diametro, drupa globosa. *1. M. obscurum.*

2. Folia obovato-oblonga, acuta. Floris segmenta 2 magis approximata et altius connata quam 3 alia, late elliptica. Calyx 1,5 mm longus. *2. M. tubiflorum.*
3. Folia cuneata, apice rotundata v. subbilobula. Calyx 3,5 mm longus, segmenta minute denticulata v. fimbriata; corolla duplo longior. *3. M. cuneifolium.*
4. Folia oblongo-lanceolata, utrinque longe acuminata. Stamina plerumque 5, quorum 2 paulo longiora. Corolla glabra, 5 ad 6 mm longa. Ovarium 6- ad 8-locellare. *4. M. sandwicense.*
5. Folia oblonga, acuta, a medio apicem versus paucidenticulata. Corolla 6—7 mm longa, ad orificium 10 mm diametro, tubus brevis, intus parce pilosus. *5. M. insulare.*
6. Folia ut in praecedente. Corolla ad 8 mm longa, dimidium usque fissa, intus barbata, stamina alte inserta, faucem corollae paulo superantia. *6. M. laetum.*
7. Corolla ad 2 cm longa, ad orificium 1,5 cm diametro, dimidium usque fissa, stamina profunde inserta, faucem aequantia, ovarium 4-8-locellatum. Flores maximi totius generis. *7. M. bontioides.*

II. Acuminata.

A. Inflorescentia pauci- v. pluriflora, fasciculata vel glomerata.

a. Corolla extus glabra, aequaliter 5-loba, intus et in lobis ± dense pilosa, stamina orificium tubi aequantia v. superantia.

1. Corolla expansa 10 mm diametro; folia crassiuscula, sicca rugulosa. Folia longe acuminata. *8. M. acuminatum.*
2. Corolla expansa 6 ad 7 mm longa et diametro; folia anguste lanceolata, interdum sub apice paulum denticulata, ad 8 cm longa. Ovarium bi- ad quadriloculare. *9. M. laxiflorum.*
3. Corolla 5 mm longa et ad orificium diametro, stamina brevia, orificium tubi aequantia. Folia potius acuta quam acuminata, ad 9 cm longa. *10. M. ellipticum.*
4. Corolla 3 ad 4 mm longa et diametro, stamina 4, in tubo inclusa, filamenta satis crassa, ovarium stylum versus sensim attenuatum; drupa 4 ad 5 mm diametro rosea. Folia teneriora quam in aliis speciebus; pedicelli leviter curvati. *11. M. tenuifolium.*
5. Corolla ut in praecedente, intus sparsim pilosa, stamina interdum 5 aequilonga, ostium tubi aequantia, ovarium ovatum, drupa 4-locularis. Pedicelli semper in semicirculum curvati. *12. M. deserti.*

b. Corolla margine et extus minute papillosa, duplo longior quam calyx, lobus quintus saepius latior, emarginatus, 5

ad 6 mm longa, stamina 4, ostium tubi aequantia. Folia angustissima. *13. M. montanum.*

III. Serrata.

A. Caules erecti; plantae fruticosae v. arborescentes.

a. Folia toto margine dense arguteque serrata.

1. Folia opposita, ovarium globosum. *14. M. oppositifolium.*
2. Folia dissita, ovarium compressum. *15. M. Bateae.*

b. Folia basi saepius integra, antice serrata.

1. Corolla intus pilosa, 7 ad 8 mm longa, ringens, 1 cm diametro, stamina quam tubus paulo breviora, filamenta tenuia. *16. M. glabrum.*
2. Corolla 4 mm longa et diametro, lobi acuti, stamina vix ostium tubi aequantia, ovarium globosum, 3 - vel 4 - loculare. Folia satis tenera, distanter serrata. *17. M. serratum.*
3. Corolla 5 ad 6 mm longa, glandulosa, lobi rotundati. Folia subcoriacea, basi integra, deinde minute serrata. *18. M. mauritianum.*
4. Corolla ad medium fere fissa, 2,5 ad 3 mm longa et diametro, lobi acutiusculi, intus pilosi, sub anthesi erecti. *19. M. gracile.*

c. Folia oblonga, antice minute serrulata, 3 ad 5 cm longa, 2,5 cm lata.

1. Calycis segmenta linearia. Flores glomerati. *20. M. viscosum.*
2. Calycis segmenta late ovata, foliacea, oblonga, obtusa, flores bini v. singuli. Corolla ignota. *21. M. latisepalum.*

B. Caules humistrati. Folia antice paucidentata, ad 6 cm longa. Corollae lobi aequales, suborbiculares, pilis paleaceis obsiti. Stamina subaequilonga. *22. M. debile.*

IV. Parvifolia.

A. Caules erecti; ramosi, plantae suffruticosae.

1. Corollae lobus anticus obcordatus, emarginatus, tota 8 ad 9 mm longa, expansa 10 mm diametro, stamina 4 aequilonga v. subdidyma, ovarium compressum *23. M. Beckeri.*
2. Corollae lobi aequales, antice acuti, modice expansi. Stamina 4, corollam 5 mm longam, intus glabram non superantia, ovarium subcompressum, biloculare. *24. M. brevipes.*
3. Corolla intus pilis paleaceis obsita, ad 8 mm longa, stamina 4, corollam paulo superantia, ovarium 2 mm longum. Folia numerosissima, linearia, apicem versus integra v. paucidentata, subspathulata, 2 — 3,5 cm longa. *25. M. parvifolium.*
4. Corolla glabra ad 5 mm longa, stamina 4 in tubo abscondita, antherae pro rata magnae, ovarium ovatum.



Folia e basi cuneata, obovata, 1,5 ad 4 cm longa, apiculata. *26. M. apiculatum.*

B. Caules decumbentes, apicibus ascendentibus. Flores singuli (v. bini) Corolla quam calyx ter longior ad 5 mm longa, intus sparsissime pilosa, infundibuliformis, stamina sublongiora, ovarium globosum. *27. M. humile.*

V. Diversifolia.

A. Folia longiora quam lata.

1. Folia lineari-filiformia, 4 ad 10 cm longa. Flores 3,5 mm longi et diametro, copiosi, stamina longiora, ovarium compressum nec tamen re vera anceps. *28. M. floribundum.*
2. Folia lanceolata passim grosse dentata, acuminata, Corolla ad 6 mm longa, intus pilosa et papillis minutis obsita, stamina aequilonga, ovarium anceps. *29. M. platycarpum.*
3. Folia pro rata magna basi aut apice grosse remoteque dentata, dentibus interdum recurvis. Corolla 9 ad 10 mm longa, in fauce pilis longis obsita, stamina 4 didynama, tubum non excedentia, ovarium subcompressum, biloculare. *30. M. diffusum.*

B. Folia vix v. non longiora quam lata, elliptica, densissima, mox arcte reflexa. Corolla c. 10 mm longa, calycem vix excedens, stamina antheris magnis corollae faucem subaequantia, ovarium conicum. *31. M. refractum.*

C. Folia obovata, in petiolum brevem angustata, antice late rotundata, pustulata. Corolla 4 mm longa, lobi 3 mm longi, ovarium ovoideum. *32. M. rotundatum.*

D. Folia longa quam lata, in squamas acutas numerosissimas reducta, vix 2 mm longa et basi lata. Corolla quam calyx duplo longior ad 4 mm longa, stamina paulo longiora, ovarium compressum. *33. M. salsoloides.*

1. Myoporum obscurum Endl. Prodr. Fl. Norfolk. (1833) 54 et Ic. Gen. t. 65; Ferd. Bauer Illustr. pl. Norfolk t. 101 ined.; DC. Prodr. XI, 701. — Frutex mediocris; rami 3 ad 4 mm crassi, griseo-brunnei, vivi viscosi, cicatricibus magnis foliorum delapsorum insignes, ut videtur apice tantum foliati. Folia in petiolum angustata vel brevi-petiolata, oblonga v. oblongo-lanceolata, vel elliptica, acuta vel obtusa, cum petiolo vix 1 cm longo 8 ad 9 cm longa, 3 ad 3,5 cm lata, omnino laevia, sub lente valida minutissime glandulosa. Flores aut solitarii aut in dichasium triflorum dispositi, axillares, brevi-pedicellati, quam folia breviores, bracteae florum lateralium breves, ovatae, acutae, vix 1 mm longae. Calycis profunde fissi segmenta e basi ovata linearia, 7,5 ad 8 mm longa, pars basilaris calycis vix 1 mm longa. Corollae

vix bilabiatae tubus brevissimus, limbus profunde fissus, lobi paulum inaequales, oblongi, obtusi, margine paulum repandi, tota corolla intus sparse pilosa, alba, atropurpureo-punctata, tubus corollae circ. 2 mm longus, lobi 8 ad 10 mm longi, medio 6 ad 7 mm lati, 2 superiores magis approximati, angustiores. Stamina 4 subaequilonga, filamenta tenuia, varie curvata, stylus filiformis, a basi medium usque sparsim pilosus, ipse et stamina vix longiora quam dimidium corollae, ovarium ovatum, basi annulo circulari (more *Cyrtandracearum*) suffultum, quadriloculare, stigma singulari modo dilatatum, pluripartitum. Drupa baccata, quadrilocuiaris, cum semine singulo in quoque locello.

IN INSULA NORFOLK (F. Bauer sine No..! Quintall!) — NOVA CALEDONIA: Isle de Freycinet (Grunow!) in herb. Vindob. Süd-Bezirk (le Rat 133!)

Specimina in Nova Caledonia lecta foliis obovatis v. spathulatis apice rotundatis discrepantia potius *M. cuneifolio* Kraenzl. adscribuntur.

2. **Myoporum tubiflorum** Kraenzl. in Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien XXIV (1910) 193. — Certe frutescens, ramuli pars quae praestat 4 ad 5 mm crassa, apice tantum foliata, foliis congestis, undique cicatricibus magnis, valde prominentibus, cordatis, numerosis, valde approximatis tectus. Folia obovato-oblonga, acuta, brevi-apiculata, in petiolum brevem angustata, margine integra vel vix remote repanda, cum petiolo vix 5 mm longo ad 5 cm longa, ad 2,5 cm lata, crassiuscula, sicca glaberrima, viva glutinosa videntur. Flores axillares, pauci vel complures, longius pedicellati, succedanei et verosimiliter in dichasium dispositi, pedicelli 1,2 cm longi. Calyx brevissimus, segmenta late triangula, parti integrae aequilonga, $^1/_2$ ad $^3/_4$ mm longa, acuta. Corollae tubus per 3 quartas campanulatus vel tubiformis, limbi lobi 3 late elliptici, antice rotundati, 2 magis approximati, labium superius efficientes, altius connati, tota corolla 6 ad 7 mm longa, connivens, in orificio fere 4 mm diam, intus in dimidio superiore pilosa. Stamina medio in tubo affixa, torta, tubum non excedentia, antherae magnae, subbipartitae, profunde sulcatae, ovarium in basi non annulatum, excavationi calycis insertum et ab illo facile separandum, glabrum, stylus crassiusculus, per totam longitudinem pilosus, totum gynaeceum 4 mm longum. Drupa sicca nigra, globosa, 3 mm diametro. — Fl. Maio.

NEU - CALEDONIEN. Litu (Thiebaut 280!) — In herb. Vindobon.

Est planta *M. obscuro* Endl. pluribus characteribus haud dissimilis, differt tamen non solum foliis multo minoribus (quod levioris momenti existimandum), sed florum fabrica, qui nullo charactere cum illis *M. obscuri* quadrant. Calycis segmenta in utraque specie quam maxime diversa. A *M. tenuifolio* Forst. jam foliis minime lanceolatis longius differt.

3. Myoporum cuneifolium Kraenzl. in Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien XXIV (1910) 193. — Fruticosum. Rami crassiusculi, 4 ad 5 mm diam. cortice pallide brunneo, glutinoso (?), minute papilloso tecti, dense foliati et cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum magnis, paulum prominentibus, vix 5 mm inter se distantibus praediti. Folia e basi angusta sensim dilatata, cuneata, obovata, non proprie petiolata, antice rotundata, subemarginata, crasse coriacea, 13 ad 15, in summitates ramulorum 2 cm longas congesta, illis *Pittosporae Tobirae* Ait. optime comparanda, 6 ad 9 cm longa, antice 2 ad 3,8 cm lata. Flores glomerati, complures ex axilla quaque foliorum orientes, breviter pedicellati, pedicelli c. 4 ad 5 mm longi. Calyx campanulatus, medium usque tantum fissus, segmenta ovata, acuta, margine minute denticulata vel fimbriata, in modum $^2/_5$ disposita, totus calyx 3,5 mm longus, segmenta 2 mm longa. Corolla duplo longior quam calyx, campanulata, paulum patula, lobi ovati, obtusi, illi labii superioris latere interno recti, extus oblique resecti, lobi labii inferioris irregulariter ovati, obtusi, tota corolla intus pilosula, 6 mm longa, basi 3 mm, in orificio 6 mm diametro. Stamina 4, filamenta basi tubi inserta, antherae pro rata maximae, bifidae, orificium corollae attingentes, 2 mm longae. Ovarium basi non annulatum, ovoideum, stylus leviter flexuosus, glaber, corollam bene excedens, cum ovario 8 ad 9 mm longus, stigma papillosum, non dilatatum. Drupa carnosa, immaturas tantum vidi, ovulis nondum evolutis. — Fl. Augusto.

NEU-CALEDONIEN. Isle de Freycinet (Grunow!). — In herb. Vindobon.

Planta primo aspectu cum *M. obscuro* Endl. comparanda, differt foliis obovatis, antice rotundatis, floribus multo minoribus et omnibus partibus diversis.

4. Myoporum sandwicense A. Gray in Proceed. Amer. Acad. VI (1862) 52. — *M. tenuifolium* Hook. et Arnott, Bot. Beechey voy. (1841) 93, non Forst. et R. Br. Prodr. — *Polycoelium sandwicense* DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 706. — Frutex ascendens vel arbor ad 13 mm alta, lignum odorem *Santali* exhalans, rami glabri, teretes vel vix angulati. Folia ad apices ramorum congesta, petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata vel lanceolata, basin et apicem versus acuminata, petioli ad 1 cm longi, laminae ad 12 cm longae, 1,5 ad 2,8 cm latae, margine integerrimae. Flores fasciculati, 3 ad 8 ex axillis foliorum orientes, pedicelli 8 ad 10 mm longi. Calyx fere basin usque fissus, lobi trianguli, acuminati, 2 mm longi. Corolla infundibuliformis, circ. 5 ad 6 mm longa et

ad orificium diametro, profunde fissa, lobi oblongi, rotundati vel ± retusi, 3 mm longi, 2 mm lati, interdum minute apiculati. Stamina 5, orificium tubi aequnates, antherae loculi subparallelì, vix vel non divergentes (stamina 2 interdum sublongiora quam 3 alia), ovarium glabrum, ovoideum, drupa globosa pisi magnitudine.

var. Fauriei Kraenzl. — *Myoporum Fauriei* Lével. in Fedde, Repert. XI (1912-13) 63. — Differt a typo foliis longioribus tenui - coriaceis uninerviis, petiolis revoluto - alatis et floribus geminatim dispositis, habitu flaccido.

INSULAE SANDWIC. Hawai, Maunakea, 2000 m, Juill. 1909 (Faurie 677, Heller, 2452!), Oahu (Gaudichaud! Beechey, Menzies, Douglas! Nuttall, Remy 461! 462! 463!), Kauai, Kaholnamano (Dr. Roca 2428! Hillebrand!), Ibidem (Wawra 2072! 2299! 2407!).

NOVO EBUDA. Eramanga (Collector?) — In herb. Boissier-Barbey!

Specimina 2 Novo-Ebudensia quadrant omnino cum illis in insulis Sandwic. pluries collectis, ceterum satis paupera et reducta sunt, tamen a variatate ipsa proponenda abstineo. Quis collector fuerit, non dicit schedula.

5. Myoporum insulare R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 372; Bartl. Pl. Preiss. (1845) 349; DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 708; F. v. Muell. Fragm. VI, 149, VII, 110; Myopor. Pl. II. (Lithogr.) t. 72 et tabula sine numero habitum exhibens titulo opposita. — *M. ascendens* R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 372 — Huc *M. tasmanicum* DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 709; Hook. Fl. Tasm. I. 287, — *M. serratum* Benth. (non R. Br.) in Fl. Austr. V (1870) 4. — Arborescens vel frutescens. Rami crebri, erecti, juniores obscure angulati, leviter glutinosi. Folia subsessilia et basin versus sensim angustata vel breviter petiolata, lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, acuta, a medio apicem versus distanter paucidenticulata, interdum omnino integra, 5 ad 10 cm longa, 1,5 ad 2 cm lata, saepius minutissime punctulata. Flores in axillis foliorum 2 vel pauci, breviter pedunculati, pedunculis angulatis 4 ad 5 mm longis. Calyx pro flore brevis, fere basin usque fissus, segmenta lanceolata, acuminata, ad 2 mm longa, minute papillosa. Corolla infundibuliformis, 6 ad 7 mm longa, ad orificium 8 ad 10 mm diametro, tubus brevis, lobi corollae rotundati obtusi, ipsi et tubus intus sparsim pilosi excepto margine. Stamina 4, filamenta tenuia, sub anthesi florem expansum manifeste excedentia, antherae parvae, loculi vix vel non divergentes. Drupa globosa, purpurea.

AUSTRALIA MERIDIONALIS. In tractu orae a flumine Mur-

chison usque ad promontorium Howe in locis arenosis, nonnunquam in locis a mari remotis. — PERTH. (Preiss 1352!) Howes Isld. (King! v. Mueller!). — TASMANIA. Ad flumen Snowy River (Hooker! Gunn!). — ADMIRALITÄTS INS. (Mus. Paris!) NEU-CALEDONIEN. Nouméa (M'c. Gillivray!); lieux sablonneux au bord de la mer (Franc 182!).

A *M. serrato* R. Br. characteribus compluribus, habitu et statura majore, foliis parce vel vix denticulatis plerumque longioribus, staminibus quam corolla longioribus diversum, certe igitur „*Acuminatis*" affinius quam „*Serratis*". Area geographica speciei ad orientem et meridionalem oram Australiae spectat inclusis insulis adjacentibus, occidentalem oram versus rarius observatur. Secundum cl. F. de Mueller maxima omnium ad magnitudinem arboris axcelsae grandescens. Specimina neo-caledonica ab illis Australiae austro-occidentalis non discernenda sunt.

6. Myoporum laetum Forst. Prodr. (1786) 238; DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 709; Hooker, Fl. New Zeal. I, 204; Handbook New Zeal. Fl. (1867) 225; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XLV, 375. — Huc me judice *M. crystallinum* hort. ex Behr in Linnaea XX (1847) 31; *M. crassifolium* Forst. Prodr. (1786) 240; DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 711 (species dubia). — *Citharexylon perforatum* Forst. l. c. 44. — Frutex altus vel arbor mediocris, glabra, rami apicem versus foliati, angulati. Folia pellucido-punctata, oblonga, lanceolata, breviter in petiolum brevem angustata vel subsessilia, acuta vel acuminata, 5 ad 18 cm longa, antice parce serrulata vel subintegra, basin versus semper integra, viva nitentia. Flores in glomerulos axillares, paucifloros, quam folia multo breviores dispositi, pedunculi 8 ad 12 mm longi. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta ovata, acuta, 2 mm longa. Corolla ample campanulata, ad 8 mm longa, lobi inter se aequales, $^1/_2$ ad $^1/_3$ totius corollae aequantes, late, oblongae, rotundatae, intus dense barbatae. Stamina satis alte corollae inserta, faucem tubi paulo superantia. Ovarium globosum, triloculare, drupa 6 mm longa, globosa.

NOVA ZELANDIA. Insula septentrionalis et media. — Common on the shores, as far south as Otago. — Ohne besondren Standort (Haast! Travers! Lesson! Hooker! Hillebrand!) Presque-ile de Banks (M. Raoul!). — KERMADEC ISLDS. Sunday Isl. Denham bay (Oliver!). NOVA CALEDONIA. Ouen Toro, sea shore (Lesson? 57)

Huc referenda mihi videntur praeter *Citharexylon perforatum* Forst. *Myopora 2* supra citata, quorum prius e specimine culto tantum et patriae ignotae descriptum, alterum hisce verbis paucissimis ab ill. autore nobis adumbratum est: „Foliis oblongis subserratis carnosis." Specimina Forsteriana, quorum 2 typica (herb. Vindobonensis) examinavi, optime quadrant cum speciminibus compluribus speciei hujus nostrae variis locis collectis.

7. Myoporum bontioides A. Gray in Proceed. Amer. Acad. VI (1862) 52. — *M. chinense* A. Gray l. c. 52; Hance in Journ. Bot. (1879) 13. — *Pentacoelium bontioides* Sieb. et. Zucc. in Abh. Muench. Acad. IV, 3 (1846) 151, Franchet et Savat. Enum. Fl. Jap. I, 561. — *Polycoelium chinense* A. DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 705; Hance in Journ. Bot. (1879) 13; Hance in Ann. Sc. Nat. 5. me Sér. V. 233. — Frutex pluripedalis, glaberrimus, rami teretes, apice tantum foliati. Folia congesta, oblongo-lanceolata, subsessilia vel vix petiolata, acuta, 5 ad 8 cm longa, 1,5 ad 2 cm lata. Flores fasciculati 1 ad 3 (rarius plures) in axillis foliorum, pedicelli tenues, 1 cm longi. Calyx campanulatus, brevis, profunde fissus, lobi trianguli, acuti, post anthesin non increscentes, totus 3,5 ad 4 mm longus. Corolla infundibuliformis, lobi inter se vix diversi, late oblongi, rotundati, quam tubi pars clausa multo breviores, orificium amplum, tota corolla 2 cm longa, ad orificium 1,5 cm diametro, lobi 10 mm longi, 6 mm lati, superiores 2 approximati, paulo angustiores. Stamina basi corollae affixa, corollae fere aequilonga vel orificium paulum excedentia, antherae reniformes, profunde bipartitae. Ovarium globosum, indistincte angulatum, pluriloculatum (4 ad 8 loculis praeditum). Flores purpureo-violacei.

CHINA. Without locality (Fortune 12), Fokien, Amoy (de Grijs, herb. Hance 2034), Kwangtung, various localities, southward to Pakhoi (Tate, Bullock), Kwangsi, about 100 miles from Pakhoi (Playfair). — Haec ex Journ. Linn. Soc. XXVI (1890) 250. — FORMOSA. Anping, also at Kaken and Kagi in prov. Kagi (Arnold arboretum, Wilson 9889!). — YOKUGI ISLD. (Arnold arboretum, Wilson 8057!). — LIUKIU ISLD. Kanagosuku (Arnold arboretum, Wilson 8179!). — JAPAN. Satsuma, Acunego (Tachiro!). In herb. A. Engler.

Omnium autorum consensu specimina Chinensia ab illis in Japonica crescentibus separanda non sunt, omnium specierum generis *Myopori* certe pulcherrima. — Ill. de Grijs in herb. Hance sub nr. 2034 nos docet plantam in aqua marina *Rhizophorarum* instar crescere.

8. Myoporum acuminatum R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 515; DC. Prodrom. XI, 707. Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 3 e. p.; Bailey, Queensl. Fl. IV, 1155; Poiret, Encycl. IV, 42; Diels in Engl. Jhrb. XXXV, 537. — *Pogonia glabra* Andr. Reposit. IV (1800) t. 280. — *Andreusia glabra* Vent. Malmaison (1804) t. 108. — Frutex magnitudine et habitu variabilis, glaber, erectus, ramuli juniores exsiccati saepius angulati. Folia alterna, carnosula, sicca manifeste rugulosa, basin et apicem versus acuminata, latiuscule lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, petiolata, margine omnino integra, 3 ad 10 cm longa, 5 ad 12 mm lata, glaberrima. Flores axillares, fasciculati, pedicelli 8 ad 10 mm longi, glabri, calyx

fere basin usque fissus, lobi ovato-trianguli, circ. 1,5 mm longi. Corolla extus glabra, intus et in lobis pilis singulis, longis obsita, ample campanulacea vel cylindracea, profunde quinqueloba, lobi late oblongi, antice rotundati, minute apiculati, tubus 4 ad 5 mm longus, lobi aequilongi et 3 mm lati, tota corolla expansa 1 cm diam. alba, punctulis rubris vel brunneis signata, stamina profunde inserta, tubum corollae excedentia, filamenta ultra 4 mm longa, antherae 1 mm longae et latae, albae. Adest interdum stamen quintum, anthera abortiva instructum, fertilibus aequilongum. Ovarium 1,5 mm longum et diam. cum stylo leviter curvato leviter genuflexo, bacca pallide rosea.

AUSTRALIA ORIENTALIS. Port Jackson (R. Brown, F. Bauer! Sieber 222!); Barnard and Frankland islds. (M'c Gillivray); Brisbane River, Moreton bay (Müller and others), Hastings river (Beckler); Lhotsky! Oldfield! Hügel! sine locis.

Diagnosin scripsi e specimine Sieber 222 optime exsiccato et loco classico collecto. Huc forsan referenda erit *Pogonia glabra* Andr. Repos. t. 280 (1800?), probabilius mihi videtur huc referendam esse *Andreusiam glabram* Vent. Jard. Malmaison t. 108 (1804). — Neutri tamen iconi auctoritas attribuenda erit absoluta et res in dubio haerebit. De ceteris speciebus a cl. Bentham sub hoc nomine specifico unitis et partim restituendis locis suis accuratius agam.

9. Myoporum laxiflorum Benth. Fl.Austr. V (1870) 6. et Myop. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 67. — *Eremophila myoporoides* F. v. M. Fragm. V (1865) 23. — *M. myoporoides* Druce in Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isl. 1916, 637 (1917). — Frutex metralis v. ultra, ramosus, rami verticaliter erecti, stricti, cortice verrucoso tecti, verrucis in series strictas dispositis. Folia satis densa, erecta, cauli adpressa, lanceolata vel lineari-lanceolata, acuminata, margine in dimidio anteriore distanter dentata, brevissime vel vix petiolata, 5 ad 8 cm longa, 5 ad 7 mm lata. Flores fasciculati, pauci ex axillis plerorumque foliorum, pedicelli tenues, ad 1 cm longi. divergentes, non in semicirculum curvati. Calyx basin usque fissus, lobi trianguli, acuti, fere 3 mm longi, acuminati. Corolla cylindracea, ad orificium modice ringens, lobi pro rata breves, rotundati, tota corolla excepto margine intus ubique sparsim pilosa, 6 ad 7 mm longa, alba. Stamina 4 (5 sec. cl. Bentham) brevia, in tubo corollae omnino abscondita, antherae loculi vix divergentes. Ovarium elongatum, subfusiforme, acutum, sensim in stylum attenuatum, biloculare, ex icone supra citata quadriloculare cum ovulo unico in locello quoque.

QUEENSLAND. Cape river (Borman). Rockhampton (Thonet) sec. cl. Bentham l. supra cit. — WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Coolgardie, (Diels 5840!).

Specimina Dielsiana nullo charactere essentiali cum illis *M. deserti* A. Cunn. conveniunt et propius ad *M. laxiflorum* Benth. accedere videntur. Loca, supra citata per longitudinem continentis Australiae totius distant. Accedit haec species ceterum ad *M. platycarpum* R. Br. — *Eremophila myoporoides* F. v. Mueller ex specimine manco descriptum revera huc pertinere videtur, etiam haec species in Queensland indigena est.

Huc inserenda videtur species nimium breviter descripta.

M. eriostomum Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Botan. France LX (1913) 25. — „Rami rigiduli, folia viscosa, apice denticulata, lineari-oblonga, lanceolata, mucronata, elevatim trinervia, patula, flores fasciculati, corolla intus dense barbata, stylus staminibus longior."

Hab. AUSTRALIA, in provincia Victoria (C. Walter) — Mihi non visum.

„Affinis *M. platycarpo* a quo foliis corollisque statim distinguitur." Descriptio talis qualem nobis offert cl. Gandoger non minus quam 10 *Myoporis* adhiberi potest.

10. Myoporum ellipticum R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 371 (515); DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 707. — *M. acuminatum* Benth. (non R.Br.) Fl. Austral. V (1870) 3 var. 1. *ellipticum* Benth. et var. 2. *acuminatum* Benth. l.c. 4. — *Pogonia glabra* Andr.Bot.Rep. (1800?) IV t. 283, *Andreusia glabra* Vent. Jard. Malmaison (1804) t. 108. — Frutex satis altus, rami cortice glabro, non glutinoso tecti, folia dissita, e petiolo brevi sensim dilatata, lanceolata vel oblonga vel obovata et basin versus cuneata, acuta vel saepius obtusa et breviter cuspidata, rarius rotundata, 5 ad 9 cm longa, 1,5 ad 2 cm lata, margine omnino integra. Fasciculi florum breves, pauciflori, pedicelli circ. 1,3 cm longi, saepius leviter curvuli. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta triangula, acuminata, 2,5 mm longa. Corolla campanulata, ad $^1/_3$ longitudinis fissa, lobi fere lati quam longi, subquadrato-rotundati, extus glabri, intus sparsim pilis longiusculis obsiti, tota corolla connivens, 5 mm longa, ad orificium 4 mm diametro. Stamina 4 aequilonga, profunde inserta, antherae pro rata magnae, orificium corollae vix superantes. Ovarium ovato-conicum cum stylo corollam vix superans.

TROPISCHES AUSTRALIEN. Sydney (Leichardt 515!); Port Jackson (Lesson!); N. S. Wales (Maquet!); ohne Standort (Sieber 223!)

Folia hujus speciei certe nunquam re vera „acuminata" dicenda sunt. Scripsi diagnosin e speciminibus authenticis a Leichardt et Sieber collectis.

11. Myoporum tenuifolium Forst. Prodr. insul. austr. (1786) 44 et Cook's voy. II, 74 t. 236 excl. syn; F. v. Muell. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 71 e. p. (fig. med. et dextra); Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XLV, 375. — *M. cuspidatum* Tursc. in Bull. Soc. Natur. Mos-

cou XXXVI (1863) II, 226. — *Citharexylum tenuifolium* Forst. Prodr. (1786) 44. — Frutex ramosus, glaberrimus, ramuli supremi sicci, angulati, folia tenera, brevi-petiolata vel subsessilia, late obovata, margine omnino integra (nec passim dentata), acuta vel breviter-acuminata, petioli ad 6 mm longi, laminae ad 6 cm longae et 2 cm latae vel 6,5 cm longae ad 1 cm latae. Flores fasciculati, 3 ad 5 ex axillis foliorum, orientes, pedicelli curvuli, 7 ad 10 mm longi. Calycis profunde fissi segmenta ovato-triangula, acuminata, 3 mm longa. Corolla ample campanulata, 3,5 ad 4 mm longa et in orificio diametro, lobi laterales inter se aequales, latissime oblongi, antice rotundati, tota corolla alba, intus excepto margine ipso loborum sparsim longeque barbata. Stamina 4 subaequilonga, tubo corollae paulum supra basin affixa illiusque ne orificium quidem excedentia, filamenta crassiuscula. Stylus paulo longior, apice incurvus ibique minute pilosus, stigma subglobosum, ovarium ellipsoideum, stylum versus paulo attenuatum, totum 2,5 mm longum, drupa putamine corrugato tecta, submatura, 4 ad 5 mm longa, 4 mm diametro. Flores albi, saepius concolores, interdum minutissime rubro-punctulati; drupa extus rosea.

NOVA CALEDONIA (G. Forster! Banks et Solander anno 1770!); Isle of Freycinet, Port Nge'a; litoral just above high-tide mark 46; Baie Omimo, low cliffs near sea. 240. Mouac islet, maritime rocks and cliffs 2391. (Grunow!), sine loco speciali (Forster! le Rat 299! 439!); Port de France (Vieillard 14!); Gulopa (Vieillard 1091!) — AUSTRALIA ORIENT. TROPICA. Port. Jackson (herb. Paris. et Sydney!), Rockhampton (Diels 8254!) et specimina culta.

12. Myoporum deserti (Lithogr.) A. Cunn. ex Benth. in Enum. Pl. Huegel (1837) 78; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 5; F. v. Muell. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 68; Bailey, Queensl. Fl. 1155. — *M. dulce* Benth. in Mitch. Journ. Trop. Austr. (1838) 384. — *M. punctulatum* Schlechtend in Linnaea XX (1847) 613. — *M. rugulosum* F. v. Muell. in Linnaea XXV (1852) 427. — *M. strictum* A. Cunn. ex DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 708. — *M. patens* A. Cunn. l. c. 708. — Frutex pluripedalis, valde ramosus, rami ascendentes, erecti, cortice papilloso tecti, folia densiuscula, lineari-lanceolata, brevi-petiolata, acuta, rarius obtusiuscula, 5 ad 8 cm longa, 5 ad 8 mm lata, margine integra, textura satis crassa. Flores saepius singuli, rarius complures in glomerulos axillares dispositi, pedicelli in semicirculum recurvi. Calyx basin usque fissus, lobis triangulis, acuminatis, 2 mm longus. Corolla basi infundibuliformis, superne cylindracea, profunde quinqueloba, intus sparsim pilosa, lobi antice rotundati, tota corolla 3 mm longa vel vix major, ad orificium circ. 4 mm diametro. Stamina 4 vel interdum 5, subaequilonga, orificium corollae

sub anthesi aequantia, antherarum loculis modice divergentibus. Ovarium ovatum, in stylum brevem, curvulum attenuatum, drupa quadrilocularis.

AUSTRALIA ORIENTALIS. — QUEENSLAND, Burdekan Riv. (Müller!), Belyando and Balonne Riv. (Mitchell), Nerkool Creek (Bowman), Darling Downs (Lau), Cape York (Daemel!). — N. S. WALES. Lachlan Riv. (Cunningham), from the Murray and Darling to the Barrier Range (Victorian and other Exped.), Mudgee (Wools), Bogan Riv. district. (ex herb. bot. gard. Sydney!) — VICTORIA. Murray River and Bacchus Marsh (F. v. Müll.) — S. AUSTRALIA From the Murray to St. Vincent's Gulf, Flinders range (F. v. Müll.), in the interior M.' Donnall Stuarts Exped.) — W. AUSTRALIA. Aestuary of the Murchison river (Oldfield), Sharks bay (Milne), — Haec ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 6. — N. W. AUSTRALIA. Nicol bay and De Grey river (Oldfield!)

Specimina a. cl. L. Diels in ditione Coolgardie collecta et sub n. 5840 distributa mihi potius ad *M. laxiflorum* Benth. pertinere videntur. — An huc referendum sit *M. punctulatum* Schlechtend. in Linnaea XX (1847) 613 valde dubito.

Bailey v. cl. in opere suo Queensland Flora dicto pag. 1164 de hac specie refert obnoxiam esse et summo periculo animalibus colonorum, qui quotannis milia et milia eorum perdant.

13. Myoporum montanum R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 371 (515); DC. Prodrom. 708; Poiret, Encyclop. IV (1816) 42. — *M. Cunninghami* Benth. in Hueg. Enum. (1837) 78, F. v. Muell. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 15, Fragm. VI, 149. — *M. acuminatum* R. Br. var. 4 *angustifolium* Benth. Fl. Austral. V, 4. — *M. cyanantherum* A. Cunn. et *M. Dampieri* A. Cunn. ex DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 708; F. v. Muell. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) pl. t. 69 (icon sinistra cum fig. analyt. 1 — 3, 5 et 9.) — Frutex strictus, elatus, pluriramosus, cortice griseo, glabro, nitidulo tectus, rami stricte ascendentes, plus minus adpressi, folia elongato-lanceolata, vel anguste lanceolata vel linearia, basin et apicem versus angustata, longe acuminata, 7,5 ad 11 cm longa, 7 ad 8 mm lata, satis tenera, margine integra, laevia. Flores in glomerulos paucifloros dispositi, pedicelli 5 ad 8 mm longi, superne incrassati. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta ovata, longe acutata, 1,75 ad 2 mm longa, margine et extus minute papillosa. Corolla duplo longior, ampla, infundibuliformis, extus et in lobis papillis sparsis obsita, segmentorum 4 late oblonga, rotundata, quintum latius, antice emarginatum, leviter sinuatum, tota corolla 5 ad 6 mm longa et sub anthesi diametro. Stamina 4 vix diversa, tubum vix superantia, antherae pro rata magnae, loculamenta vix divergentia. Ovarium oblongum, stylus 4 mm longus. Drupa edulis.

OST - AUSTRALIEN. QUEENSLAND. Prope Brisbane (Am. Dietrich! Bailey!), Rockhampton (F. v. Mueller!) SÜD - AUSTRALIEN. Lake Campbell, Lake Gregory (Babbage). — Östlich und westlich von Flinders Range, Leighs Creek, Farina, Lake Torrens-Gebiet (Basedow!). — N. S. WALES. Pilliga (Bowman!).

A colonis „Myrtle tree" aut „Waterbush", ab incolis „Adloo" nuncupata. A ceteris *Myoporis*, quae cl. Bentham varietates *M. acuminati* esse voluit, foliis angustissimis et floribus papillosis distinguendum.

14. Myoporum oppositifolium R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 516; DC. Prodrom. XI, 710; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 7; F. v. Muell. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 64 et Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI, 149; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 537. — Frutex habitu flaccido metralis vel paulo altior, ramis ascendentibus, cortice resinoso - tuberculoso tectus, folia stricte opposita, sessilia, basi subcordata et subamplexicaulia, lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, acuminata, serrata, dentibus acutis, saepius decurvis, 2 ad 8 cm longa, basi ad 1 cm lata, in facie inferiore more caulis plus minus dense tuberculis obsessa. Flores in glomerulos paucifloros quam folia semper et interdum multoties breviores dispositi. Calyx fere basin usque partitus, segmenta linearia, 2 ad 2,5 mm longa. Corolla profunde fissa, segmenta longiora quam tubus, oblonga, obtusa, intus in basi minute puberula, 6 ad 7 mm longa, alba. Stamina 4 aequilonga, tubum aequantia, antherarum loculi divergentes. Ovarium globosum, 2- vel 3- loculare, drupa globosa.

AUSTRALIA OCCIDENTALIS. King Georg's Sound (Cunningham), — South Plantagenet, Middleton Beach (Diels 2352!), sine locis (Hillebrand! Sieber!). Sussex, Kerridale (Walcott 6751!) et specimina compluria culta!

„Forma maxime occidentalis foliis elongatis tenuibus insignis est." — Diels l. supra c. 537.

15. Myoporum Bateae F. v. Muell. in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales VI (1881) 792, Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 59. — Fruticulus squarrosus, cortice griseo, dense papilloso tectus, folia anguste lineari - lanceolata vel imo linearia, sessilia vel brevissime petiolata, longe acuminata, margine serrato-dentata, 5 — 7 cm longa, medio 3 ad 3,5 mm lata, supra papillis permultis scabra, subtus solummodo in nervo mediano valde prominente papillosa. Flores in glomerulos paucifloros dispositi, pulchre rosei, pedicelli 1,5 ad 2 mm longi. Calycis profunde fissi segmenta ovata, acuta, 1 mm longa. Corolla infundibuliformis, tubus brevis, lobi quam tota corolla semilongi, oblongi, obtusissimi, tota, corolla glaberrima, fere 3 mm longa et in orificio 4 mm diametro, intus vix pilosula, passim tuberculis minutis obsita. Stamina 4 corollam be-

ne superantia, antherae parvae, loculi subparalleli. Ovarium subcompressum, biloculare, stylus stamina superans, tenuis, pericarpium drupae tenue, non succulentum, obcordatum.

N. S. WALES. Mt. Dromedary (Miss Bate!) Herb. Melbourne; Badgerys' Crossing to Nowpa (Forsyth and Hamilton!) in Herb. Vindob.

Specimina a Forsyth et Hamilton collecta sub nomine *M. floribundum* var. *Bateae* distributa sunt, et differunt foliis angustioribus ab illis typicis a Ferd. de Müller primum descriptis, tamen minime *M. floribundo* A. Cunn. adscribenda sunt.

16. Myoporum glabrum F. v. Muell. Third Suppl. Census Austral. Pl .(1886) 6; Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 70. — [Nomen adhuc nudum]. — Frutex altus? arbor? Rami laxiusculi, tenues, laxe foliati, cortice brunneo vel sordide purpurascente, glabro vel distanter papilloso tecti, folia distantia, e petiolo brevi sensim oblanceolato-oblonga, acuta vel acuminata, basin versus sparsim, e medio dense breviterque serrata, maxima cum petiolo 1 cm longo 8 ad 9 cm longa, 1 ad 1,8 cm lata, textura satis tenera, non punctulata. Florum glomeruli quam folia semper multo breviores, pedicelli tenues, ad 1 cm longi, glabri. Calyx ad $^2/_3$ longitudinis suae fissus, segmenta ovata, acuminata, totus 2,5 ad 2,8 mm longus, extus papillosus. Corolla infundibuliformis, profunde fissa, lobi sub anthesi ringentia, oblonga, antice obtusa, intus pilis longis, sparsis obsita, tubus corollae satis brevis, tota corolla ut videtur purpurea, 7 ad 8 mm longa, lobi 5 mm longi. Stamina quam corolla paulo breviora, sub anthesi tamen lobis reflexis longiora visa, filamenta tenuia, glabra, antherae parvae. Ovarium ovato-conicum quadriloculare, stylus stamina subaequans, 7 mm longus, papillis potius quam pilis sparsissimis obsitus. — Fl. Junio.

AUSTRALIEN. Ohne besondren Standort (Demmler ohne N.!)

Species adhuc indescripta icone tantum supra citata nota, quam meo periculo hic describo. Icon Muelleriana bene cum speciminibus Demmlerianis optime conservatis quadrat excepto stylo, quem non pilosum sed papillis vel protuberantiis paucis instructum observavi. Flores certe purpurei, forsan etiam calyces, tota ceterum planta mollis et flaccida, corollae lobi adeo teneri et jam sub anthesi collabentes, ut in floribus compluribus ne unum quidem integrum viderim. Pro staminibus corollam non proprie excedentibus et foliis minute serratis speciem „*Serratis*" adscribo. Accedere porro videtur habitu ad *M. montanum* R. Br. hoc autem nunquam foliis rite obovato-lanceolatis praeditum observatur.

17. Myoporum serratum R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 516; DC. Prodrom. XI, 708; Benth. Fl. Austral. V (1870) 4 e.p.; Schnizlein, Iconogr. II t. 141 fig. 1 — *M. subserratum* Nees in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. I (1844/5) 350. — *Pogonia tetrandra* Labill. Nov. Holl. (1804) t. 83. — *M. api-*

culatum DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 707. — *M. serratum* R. Br. var. 2 Benth. l. c. 5. — Frutex metralis vel bimetralis, erectus, dense foliatus, cortice griseo-brunneo tectus, folia breviter vel vix petiolata, lanceolata, basin et apicem versus acuminata, distanter serrata, glabra, satis tenera, non tuberculata, 4 ad 6,5 cm longa, 8 ad 10 mm lata. Flores in glomerulos plurifloros, quam folia multoties breviores dispositi, pedicelli pro floribus parvis crassiusculi, 2 ad 4 mm longi. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta lanceolata, acuminata, 1,5 mm longa. Corolla infundibuliformis, dimidium usque fissa, segmenta oblonga, acuta, excepto margine ipso ubique praesertim in fauce dense pilosa, tota corolla alba, 4 mm longa et expansa diametro. Stamina vix faucem, certe corollam non excedentia, antherae parvae. Ovarium globosum, drupa globosa plerumque trilocularis, 4 ad 5 mm diametro.

In fere tota Australia necnon in insula Tasmania, ab omnibus collectoribus reperta.

N. S. WALES. Verhältnismäßig selten und nur an der Grenze von Victoria (nach Bentham) — VICTORIA. An der ganzen Küste entlang (Mueller und alle andren Sammler.) — SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Vom Spencer's Golf die ganze Südküste entlang. (R. Brown und andre Sammler). — WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Vom King Georg's Sund bis zum Murchinson Fluß und Dick Hartog's Insel. (Maxwell, Oldfield, Cunningham), Esperance bei Esperance bay auf Dünen. (Diels 5865!) Victoria, Bukara (Diels 4246!). — TASMANIA. Häufig an der Nord-Küste (Hooker. R. Brown).

Formae a cl. Bentham cum hac specie contractae pleraeque pro speciebus legitimis adhiberi possunt, admisi fere omnes jam a v. cl. R. Brown propositas, pleraeque primo visu mihi recognoscendae visae sunt. De varietate 2 vide *M. serratum* R. Br.

Species mihi non visa.

Myoporum boninense Koidz. nov. sp. Bot. Mag. Tokyo 32, (1918) p. 53: „Facies *M. serrati* R. Br.; sed foliis spathulato-oblongis vel anguste oblongis, integris vel versus apicem serrato-crenatis, corolla intus glabra. — Frutex glaberrimus, ramis vetustioribus cortice cinerascente, ramulis novellis luteo-viridescentibus glanduloso-punctatis. Folia simplicia arcte alterna, exstipulata, decidua, tenue-papyracea, oblonga, acuta, raro obtusisucula vel sensim acuta, basi cuneato-attenuata, integra vel sursum leviter crenata, cum petiolo 2,0—6,5 cm longa, 8—18 mm lata, petioli brevissimi, raro ad 10 mm longi. Pedunculi 5—15 mm longi, uniflori in axillis foliorum 2—3 umbellatim dispositi, floribus campanulatis 4—4,5 mm longis ac latis; bracteis bracteolisque obsoletis. Calyx 5-fidus, sepalis ovatis, acutis, aestivatione quin-

cuncialibus, glanduloso-punctatis, 1—1,5 mm longis, peristentibus. Corolla campanulata, glanduloso-punctata, tubo circ. 3 mm longo, lobis 5 late ovatis, rotundatis, integris circ. 1,5—2,5 mm longis. Stamina 4 quaternis obsoletis (sic.!), filamentis subulatis circ. 3,8 mm longis, basi corollae tubum adnatis; antherae late ovatae apice rotundatae, introrsae, adnatae biloculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes, connectivo indistincto. Ovaria ovoidea, glanduloso - punctata circ. 1,8—2,0 mm alta, 1,2 mm lata, triloculares, in loculis uniovulata, ovulis ex apice loculi pendulis, anatropis, raphe dorsalii micropyle supera, stylo unico terminale, erecto tereti circ. 3 mm longo, stigmate parvo, obsolete trilobato-capitellato. Drupa globosa, rubropurpurea circ. 4 mm in diametro, exocarpio tenui, mesocarpio vix carnoso albo, putamine osseo triloculari in loculis monospermo, pedicellis versus apicem leviter carnosulis. Semina exalbuminosa, testa tenuissime membranacea, tegmenta vix carnosula. Embryo oblongum, cotyledonibus carnosis, radicula supera. — Nom. Jap.; Ko-hamajincho (nov.)".

DISTR. BONIN: insl. Chichisima, Sunosaki (leg. S. Nishimura! XII. 1, 1915; No. 75, VIII. 5, 1917).

Speciei mihi non visae diagnosin a cl. H. Winkler beningne communicatam verbotenus hic refero.

18. Myoporum mauritianum DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 711; Baker, Fl. Mauritius and Seychell. (1877) 250. — Frutex ramosus, rami tuberculis crebris obsiti vel punctulati, folia apices versus ramorum congesta, lanceolata, basin et apicem versus acuminata, margine integra vel a medio apicem usque minute serrata, subcoriacea, ad 5 cm longa, 8 ad 15 mm lata, brevissime petiolata vel subsessilia. Flores 1 ad 3 in axillis foliorum, pedicelli erecti, 8 ad 10 mm longi. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta lanceolata, 2 mm longa, acuminata. Corolla campanulata, glandulosa, lobi rotundati, tota corolla 5 ad 6 mm longa, omnino glabra. Stamina 4, tubum corollae non excedentia. Ovarium ovoideo-conicum, glabrum, 4- loculare, stylus glaber, brevis, stigma tri- vel quadrilobum, lobuli lineares, drupa magnitudine Pisi minoris.

INSEL MAURITIUS. (Sieber, herb. Maurit. 260) sub nomine *Bontia daphnoides* Sieber (non Willd.) — RODRIGUEZ. On small patch of the coralline limestone of the shore at the east end of the island. (Balfour) —

19. Myoporum gracile Bartl. in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. (1844/5) 350; DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 708. — *M. caprarioides* Benth. in Hueg. Pl. Preiss. I (1837) 350. — *M. serratum* R. Br. var. 7 *gracile* Benth. Fl. Austral. V (1870) 5. — Frutex mediocris, valde ramosus, rami erecti, stricti, cortice glabro tecti, supremi statu juniore angulati, folia li-

gulata vel lanceolata, acuta vel obtusiuscula, distantia, fere a basi tamen serrata, glabra, dentibus valde acutis, subtus pallidiora, 2 ad 4 cm longa, 5 ad 10 mm lata, in ramulis ultimi ordinis etiam multo minora. Flores singuli vel bini, tenuiter et satis longe (ad 8 mm) pedicellati inter minutissimos generis, pedicelli angulati, calycem versus paulo crassiores. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta lineari-subulata, 1,5 mm longa. Corolla campanulato-infundibuliformis, 2,5 ad 3 mm longa et superne diametro, ad dimidium fissa, lobi oblongi, acutiusculi, intus dense-barbati, sub anthesi erecti, tota corolla viridi-alba. Stamina corollam subaequantia. Ovarium globosum, stylus corollam paulo excedens, drupa matura parva, globosa, inter minores generis.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Perth (Preiss 1380!), Freemantle (Preiss 2386!).

20. Myoporum viscosum R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 372 (516); F. v. Muell. Fragm. VII (1870) 109; Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 66. — *M. glandulosum* DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 709. — *M. serratum* Benth. (non R. Br.) var. *glandulosum* in Fl. Austr. V (1870) 5. — *M. tuberculatum* R. Br. Prodrom. 372 (516); Bartl. Pl. Preiss. I (1844/5) 349; F. v. Muell. Fragm. VI, 149; — *M. serratum* Benth. (non R. Br.) var. 3 *tuberculatum* Fl. Austr. V, 5. — *Bertolonia glandulosa* Spinola, Cat. Jard. St. Sebast. (1809) 24. — Frutex 2,5 ad 3 cm altus, squarrosus, rami curvuli, ascendentes, cortice valde papilloso et glutinoso tecti, folia brevi-petiolata, oblonga, basin versus angustiora, in margine anteriore minute serrulata, acuta vel rarius acuminata, incl. petiolo 3 ad 5 cm longa, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm lata, textura satis tenera. Flores in axillis foliorum glomerati, 2 ad 5 quam folia vix semilongi, pedunculi papilloso-glutinosi ut etiam calyces extus. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta linearia, 4 mm longa. Corolla ad $^1/_3$ totius longitudinis fissa, lobi vel segmenta oblongo-lanceolata, acuta, intus fere marginem usque pilosa, tubus corollae ubi clausa cylindraceus superne paulum ampliatus, tota corolla 1 cm longa, segmenta 7 mm longa, 3 mm lata, alba. Stamina 4 corollam subaequantia, antherae pro rata parvae. Ovarium late ovatum, stylus quam stamina subbrevior, tenuis, glaber. Drupa globosa.

AUSTRALIA MERIDIONALIS. A sinu Spencer's gulf ad Gippsland. Lewins Land (Ferd. Bauer! F. v. Muell.!), Kangoroo Isld. ubi eximie tuberculatum (F. v. Muell.!), Barrosa Range (O. E. Menzel!), Lerderberg river (Weindorfer!), Flinder's Range (M. Koch 580!). — VICTORIA, without locality (F. v. Muell.!), Port Philipp (Walter! Wilhelmi!).

Foliis pro rata brevibus ac latis vix serrulatis, floribus majoribus a plerisque confinibus, quae sec. v. cl. Bentham sub *M. serrato* R. Br. militare

dicuntur, satis diversa *M. tuberculatum* R. Br. sub numero 10-mo enumeratum est in Prodromo *M. viscosum* R. Br. sub numero sequente, cum tamen pleraque specimina foliis oblongis v. ellipticis instructa sint, pauciora autem foliis lanceolatis, nomen *viscosum* aptius mihi videtur.

21. Myoporum latisepalum Domin in Fedde, Repert. XII (1913) 95. — *M. debili* R. Br. affine. „Fruticosum et omnino glabrum, ramulis juvenilibus angulatis postea cylindricis et quoad visum nunquam tuberculato-glandulosis. Folia alternantia in ramulis sat densa, brevissime petiolata (basi petioli instar angustata subsessilia), late ovato- v. oblongo-elliptica latitudine circiter duplo longiora, c. 5 cm longa et 2,25 ad, 2,5 cm lata, obtusa v. obtusissima, imo apice acute denticulata ceterum integerrima, glaberrima haud coriacea, nervis lateralibus parum prominentibus. Flores plerumque in foliorum axillis bini, rarius solitarii, breviter pedicellati, pedicelli calyce breviores, calyx ob lobos latos campanulatus, calycis segmenta foliacea, oblonga, obtusa et breviter mucronulata, sub fructu fere 10 mm longa et 4 mm v. paulo plus lata. Corolla haud visa, ovarium biloculatum, stylo longo simplice apice curvato et stigmate globoso terminato instructum. Drupa (haud perfecte matura) ut in *M. debili*." — Species mihi non visa.

OST-AUSTRALIEN. Queensland: Dawson River (F. v. Müller).

„Species *M. debili* R. Br. affinis, sed jam ramulis glabris nec glanduloso-tuberculatis, foliis latis brevibus obtusis tantum apice denticulatis et imprimis calycis segmentis latis obtusis facile distinguenda."

22. Myoporum debile R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 516; Bot. Mag. t. 1830; A. DC. Prodr. XI, 711; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 8; *M. diffusum* Benth. l. c. V, 8 (non R. Br. l. c. (1810) 516). (non F. v. M. Myop. pl. t. 61 cf. *M. diffusum* R. Br.) — *Pogonia debilis* Andr. Bot. Rep. (1802) t. 212. — *Capraria calycina* A. Gray in Proceed. Amer. Acad. VI (1862) 49; Benth. Fl. Austr. IV, 503. — *Andreusia debilis* Vent. Jard. Malm. (1803) t. 108. — Caulis debilis, prostratus, rami tenues, cortex juniorum glutinosus, papillis perpaucis obsitus, cortex vetustiorum griseus, papillosus. Folia sessilia lanceolata, basi omnino integra, apicem versus paucidentata, rarissime integra, interdum cuneato-oblanceolata, 3,5 ad 6 cm longa, 1,3 cm lata, glaberrima. Flores subsolitarii, rarius bini vel terni, brevi-pedicellati, pedicelli 6 ad 8 mm longi. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta linearia, apice reflexa, margine basin versus denticulata, 7 ad 8 mm longa. Corollae tubus breviusculus, limbus quinquelobus, lobi rotundati vel suborbiculares, vix diversi, intus et faux corollae pilis applanatis, paleaceis dense obsita, tota corolla 8 mm diametro, coerulea. Stamina 4 inter se vix diversa, tubum corollae haud excedentia. Ovarium oblongum, dense papillosum, stylus leviter incurvus. Drupa oblonga, quam calyx post anthesin valde auctus brevior, pa-

pillosa, bilocularis, 7 ad 8 mm longa, 5,5 mm crassa, subcompressa.

N. S. WALES. Port Jackson (R. Brown). Ohne bestimmten Standort (Caley!) in Mus. Vindob.

Species a cl. R. Brown dilucide exposita rarior esse videtur quam *M. diffusum* R. Br. quocum saepius temporibus quidem recentioribus confusa est. Character de foliis sumptus omnino firmus est. — Planta in Bot. Magazine sub t. 1830 depicta cum illa in F. v. Mueller's Myopor. Pl. t. 61 ac curate delineata nulla conditione in unam contrahenda erit. — An *Andreusia debilis* Vent. hort. Malmaison t. 108 huc referenda sit, pro certe affirmare non audeo, est enim icon pulchra parum tamen characteristica.

23. Myoporum Beckeri F. v. Muell. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V.(1870) 7; Fragm. IV, 48; VI, 150; Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 57. *Eremophila Beckeri* F. v. Muell. Fragm. I. (1859) 156. — Frutex metralis et ultra, multiramosus, ramis valde intertextis, cortice quam maxime glutinoso, graveolente, nigricante (sicco scil.) tecti. Folia numerosissima, parva, oblonga, breviter petiolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa, apiculata, margine praesertim in dimidio anteriore grosse dentata, cum petiolo 8 ad 18 mm longa, 3 ad 4 mm lata, textura crassiuscula. Flores fasciculati in axillis foliorum et ad apices ramorum dispositi, crebri, pedicelli breviusculi. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta linearia, acuta, totus 1,5 mm longus, glutinosus ut tota planta. Corollae tubus brevis, limbus expansus hypocrateriformis, lobi 4 aequales, late oblongi, rotundati, quintus latior, obcordatus, leviter emarginatus, faux corollae sparsim barbata, tota corolla alba, 8 ad 9 mm longa, expansa 10 mm diametro. Stamina 4 aequilonga vel vix didyma, satis alte fauci corollae inserta, eamque vix attingentia, antherae pro rata magnae, loculamenta subparallea. Ovarium compressum, anceps, biloculare.

AUSTRALIA OCCIDENTALIS. Phillips River (F. v. Mueller), Oldfield, östlich vom Phillips River in Eucalyptus - Wäldern (Diels 4839!); King Georg's Sund (Quis?!) (Drummond 338) Eyre's Relief (Maxwell) — Haec sec. cl. F. v. Mueller.

Lobo corollae antico emarginato v. leviter bilobo a plerisque *Myoporinis* distinguendum nec tamen pro hoc charactere solo *Eremophilae* adscribendum est eoque minus, quod hic character ne in *Eremophilis* omnibus quidem observatur nec essentialis hujus generis habendus est.

24. Myoporum brevipes Benth. Fl. Austral. V (1870) 6; F. v. Muell. Myoporin. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 63. — Fruticulus parvus, multiramosus, gracilis, cortice valde papilloso, (glutinoso?) tectus. Folia dissita, parva, e basi brevi lineari obovata vel oblanceolata, obtuse acutata, apiculata, crassa, tuberculis instructa, integra, utplurimum 1 ad 1,2 cm longa, antice ad 2 mm lata. Flores, ut videtur semper, singuli, folia suffulta bene superantes, pedicelli 5 mm longi. Calyx satis

profunde (nec tamen ad basin) fissus, segmenta 2,5 ad 3 mm longa, acuminata. Corolla extus et intus glabra, campanulacea, in lobos 5 aequales, breves, suborbiculares vel late oblongos, acutos fissa, 5 mm longa, lobi sub anthesi modice expansi, 2 mm longi et fere lati. Stamina 4 tubum corollae vix vel non excedentia, aequilonga, antherae parvae. Ovarium oblongum cum stylo ad 5,5 mm longum, biloculare. Drupa oblonga, leviter vel non compressa, 5 ad 6 mm longa. — Mihi non visum.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. „M'. Donnall Stuarts journey into the interior, only known from very few specimens." — Ex Bentham.

Ut ex icone Muelleriana judicandum planta *Salicorniam* quandam in memoriam revocat. Folia mihi quidem carnosissima visa sunt, in diagnosi Benthamiana crassissima (very thick) describuntur. Mihi ad *M. apiculatum* DC. vergere videtur.

Huc referendan videtur species certe valde affinis.

M verrucosum Poiret, Encyclop. Suppl. IV (1816) 42; *Pogonia verrucosa* Desv. Journ. Bot. IV (1814) 141. — Caule fruticoso, ramis subdecumbentibus, teretibus, glabris. Folia alterna, carnosa, verrucosa, sessilia, spathulato-linearia, flores subgemini, pedicelli foliis aequales." — Petit arbrisseau rameux, les rames grêles, tombants, à feuilles éparses, sessiles, linéaires-spathulées, très étroites, obtuses, couvertes de petites verrues, les fleurs blanches, solitaires ou géminées, les pedoncules axillaires de la longueur des feuilles, les poils de l' orifice de la corolle peu nombreux, les étamines saillantes.

25. Myoporum parvifolium R.Br. Prodrom. Fl. Nov. Holl. (1810) 516 et Hort. Kew. ed. 2, IV, 60; Schnizlein, Iconogr. II t. 141 fig. 3-18; A. DC. in DC.'s Prodr. XI, 719; Bot. Mag. t. 1693; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 6 e. p.; F. v. Muell. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 62 fig. supera. — Fruticulus parvus, ad 60 cm altus, caudices ramique plus minus ascendentes, curvuli, cortex papillis sparsis obsitus, griseus v. pallide brunneus. Folia distantia dense linearia v. ligulata aut spathulata, apice obtusa, apicem versus aut integra aut pauci-grosseque dentata, haud raro papillis obsita, 2 - 3,8 cm longa, ad 3 mm lata. Flores ex axillis foliorum plerumque 2, rarius plures, pedicelli ad 1 cm longi, tenues. Calyx parvus, 2 mm longus, segmenta ovato-triangula, acuta, margine minute denticulata. Corolla ampla, infundibuliformis, subregularis, tubus satis brevis, mox ampliatus, lobi late oblongi, obtusi, dimidium totius corollae aequantes, tota corolla intus pilis paleaceis, complanatis, hyalinis vestita, 8 mm longa et in orificio diametro, alba. Stamina 4, corollam paulum excedentes, antherae atroviolaceae. Stylus 6-7 mm, ovarium 2 mm longum. Drupa subglobosa, sparsim pa-

pillosa 3 mm diam. Flores odorem mellis suavissimum exhalantes. Floret in Europa in caldariis temperatis fere totum per annum.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Lake Gregory. Port Lincoln (Wilhelmi!) Exam. spec. multa culta!

Nota. Differt a *M. humili* quocum a cl. Bentham conjunctum est, foliis rarius dentatis, passim tuberculatis, caulibus ramisque magis ascendentibus vel erectis verrucosis. Jcon in Botan. Magazine t. 1693 (1815) depicta optima est nec tamen referenda mihi videtur ad hanc speciem sed potius ad *M. humile* R. Br. Contra figura superior tab 62 in opere splendido v. cl. F. de Mueller Myoporin. plants certe huc pertinet, est enim diversissima ab inferiore quae certe *M. humile* R. Br. exhibet. Autor excellentissimus hujus operis etsi affinitatem arctam utriusque speciei non ignoraverit, tamen *M. humile* a *M. parvifolio* distinguendum esse putavit.

26. Myoporum apiculatum DC. Prodrom. XI (1847) 707; *M. serratum* Benth. (non R. Br. var. 2 *apiculatum* Fl. Austr. V (1870) 5. — Frutex parvus mediocris, valde ramosus, cortice fere spongioso dicendo, tuberculoso, griseo tectus, dense foliatus. Folia parva, e basi cuneata obovata, apice rotundata, manifeste apiculata, integerrima, 1,5 cm longa, 5 mm lata, crassiuscula. Flores plerumque singuli, rarius bini in axillis foliorum superiorum, parvi, breviter pedicellati, pedicelli erecti, 4 ad 5 mm longi. Calyx minute papillosus, basin usque fissus, segmenta ovato-triangula, acuminata, 2 mm longa. Corolla campanulacea, lobi breves, rotundati, tota ad 5 mm longa, glabra, lobis, ut videtur, sub anthesi expansis. Stamina 4 perbrevia, in tubo abscondita, antherae inusitate magnae, 2 mm longae. Ovarium ovatum cum stylo 3,5 mm longum, stigma 3- vel 4- partitum; fructus non vidi.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Bay de Géographe (Baudin's Exped.!) Ex Mus. Paris.

Fruticulus parvus, squarrosus habitu singularis. Cortex griseo-brunneus, spongiosus potius quam resinosus. Folia parva, carnosa, cuneata, antice rotundata cum apiculo parvo anteposito. Floris descriptionem ex alabastro maturo scripsi.

Probabiliter huc referendum erit.

M. mucronulatum DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 706. — „A glabrous shrub with the aspect of the variet. *apiculatum* of *M. serratum* but said to have a very different ovary and fruit. Leaves oblong or oblanceolate, obtuse, mucronate, much contracted into a petiole, rather thick, quite entire, 1 to 2 inches (2,5 to 5 cm) in length. Pedicels 2 to 4 together, 2 to 4 lines (4,5 to 9 mm) long. Calyx-lobes short. Corolla-lobes slightly bearded inside. Fruit ovoid-globular, 2-celled with 2 seeds in each cell not separated by any spu-

rious dissepiment." — Mihi non visum.

N. S. WALES. East Coast (herb. Mus. Parisiensis).

„I have seen the specimens described by Decandolle but not examined the ovary or fruit. The stations given for Australian plants from the collection of Baudin and other navigators are not to be depended upon, the „côte occidentale" or „orientale" being sometimes attached to plants from the Recherche-Archipelago or from the north coast,"

27. Myoporum humile R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 516. Huc certe Bot. Mag. t. 1693 (1815), Schlechtend, in Linnaea XX (1847) 612; DC. Prodrom. XI 710; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 6 sub *M. parvifolio* R. Br.; F. v. Muell. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 62 fig. inferior. — Caules humistrati, apicibus ascendentibus, glabri, grisei, cicatricibus obsita,ad 30 cm longi, dense foliati. Folia e basi lineari sensim cuneatim dilatata, antice grosse et interrupte dentata, obtusa vel acuta, non cicatricibus obsita, crassiuscula vel carnosa, 1,5 ad 4 cm longa, antice 4 ad 5 mm lata. Flores singuli vel bini, axillares, quam folia subsemilongi vel interdum longiores. Calyx 3 mm longus, segmenta acuta, circ. semilonga. Corolla infundibuliformis vel campanulata, quam calyx fere ter longior,alba, ad 5 mm longa et ad orificium diametro, intus sparsissime vel vix pilosa, sub lente valida minute pustulata. Stamina corollam subaequantia vel sublongiora, antherarum loculi paulum divergentes. Ovarium globosum, 3- v. 4- loculare, drupa ovoidea vel globosa.

AUSTRALIA MERIDIONALIS ibique frequens, Lake Gregory (Babbage). VICTORIA. Murray river (F. v. Muell.!), Port Philipp (Idem!), near Melbourne (French!); Memory cove, Spencers gulf (R. Brown!), Western of Mt. Sturgeon (Robertson!),near Rivoli bay and Holdfast bay (F. v. Muell.!), Port Lincoln (Wilhelmi!); Spencers gulf (Warburton!).

Persuasissimum mihi est, F. von Mueller v. cl. in tab. 62 operis sui supra citati, species duas delineavisse, quarum inferior tantum hanc speciem exhibet, superior tamen *M. parvifolium* R. Br. vel forsan *M. brevipes* Benth. — In Fragmentis Fl. Austr. VI (1868) cl. F. v. Mueller *M. humile* R. Br. quod in Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) cum *M. parvifolio* Schlechtend confuderat ab illa specie recte distinxit.

28. Myoporum floribundum A. Cunn. ex Benth. Enum. Pl. Huegel. (1837) 78; Bentham. Fl. Austral. V, 8; F. v. Muell. Myoporin. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 58. — *Disoon floribundus* DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 703; F. v. Muell. Fragm. I, 126, VI, 150. — Frutex metralis vel bimetralis, omnibus in partibus graveolens, rami tenues erecti, cortice glanduloso atro-griseo tecti, glandulis etiam siccis nitentibus. Folia numerosissima, filiformia vel angustissime linearia, acuta, a 10 cm in ramis principalibus, ad 4 cm in ramis ultimi ordinis decrescentia. Flores co-

piosi, in glomerulos 4- 8- floros, axillares, quam folia multo breviores dispositi, pedicelli breves, 2 ad 5 mm longi. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta linearia, crassiuscula, glandulosa, 1,5 mm longa. Corolla infundibuliformis, dimidium usque partita, segmenta oblonga, acuta, intus pilis sparsis pro rata longis obsita, tota corolla 3,5 mm longa et ad orificium diametro, segmenta ad 2 mm longa. Stamina 4 aequilonga, tenuia, quam corolla manifeste longiora, profunde inserta, antherae parvae, loculi paulum divergentes. Ovarium compressum nec tamen anceps dicendum, biloculare, stylus tenuis, elongatus, stigma minutum.

AUSTRALIA MERIDIONALIS. N. S. WALES. Nepean River-District. (W. Forsyth! Cunningham!). — VICTORIA. Snowy River (F.v. Mueller!).

29. Myoporum platycarpum R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 516; A. DC. in Prodr. XI (1847, 711; Benth. in Fl. Austr. V. 7; Mueller Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 60 et Babb. Exped. 15. — Frutex magnus s. arbor mediocris 5 — 6 m alta, cortice fusco rugoso tecta, rami plus minus squarrosi, saepius leviter fractiflexi glaberrimique glutinosi. Folia sessilia vel brevissime petiolata, lanceolata, acuminata acutave, margine a medio apicem versus grosse et remote denticulata, ad 7 cm longa, 7 mm lata, supra et subtus glaberrima. Flores in glomerulos pauci-vel plurifloros dispositi, diu succedanei, adsunt enim alabastra etiam parva una cum floribus apertis, pedicelli 5 — 6 mm longi. Calyx vix 2 mm longus, segmenta semilonga quam pars integra, triangula, acuta. Corolla multo major infundibuliformis, profunde partita, lobi 2 obtusi, 3 acuti, omnes late, oblongi, tota corolla 6 mm longa et in orificio diametro, intus ubique pilosa papillisque minutis paulum prominentibus obsita. Stamina imo fundo corollae inserta illamque aequantia, filamenta tenuia, glabra, antherae minutae, reniformes. Ovarium cum stylo calvum, 2 mm longum. Drupa compressa, bicarinata, ovulum 1 in cellulo quoque.

N. S. WALES. Murray and Darling (Victorian and other expeditions!) ex Bentham; Murray river (Wawra N. 446! Mueller!) — N. W. VICTORIA, Lower Lodden (Walter!), Mallee (Walter!) — S. AUSTRALIA. Spencer's Gulf (R. Brown). Encounter bay (Whittacker), Murray Scrub (Behr), Elders and Flinders Range, Lake Hindmarsh (Gardner) ex Mueller, Mt. Lyndhurst. (M. Koch N. 473!). — N. W. AUSTRALIA Lake Campbell, (Babbage Exped.) — SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Östlich und westlich von Flinders Range, Leighs Creek, Farina Lake, Torrens-Gebiet (Basedow!). — INNERES NEU-HOLLAND. Ohne genaueren Standort (Major Mitchell's Exped.!) — „Sandalwood" der englischen Ansiedler. „Yoomburra" der Eingeborenen von

Central-Australien (nach M. Koch).

Ramis ultimi vel penultimi ordinis manifeste leviter fractiflexis, tenuibus ab affinibus statim discernendum. Sachariflua esse dicitur sec cl. F. v. M.

Huc inserendum videtur species nimium fugaciter descripta, probabiliter non diversa;

M. eriostonum Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France LX (1913) 25. — „Rami rigiduli, folia viscosa, apice denticulata, lineari-oblonga, lanceolata, mucronata, elevatim 3- nervia, patula, flores fasciculati, corolla intus dense barbata, stylus staminibus longior."

„AUSTRALIA. In prov. Victoria (C. Walter). Affine est *M. platycarpo* R. Br., a quo foliis corollaque statim distinguitur."

Hac diagnosi Gandogeriana species a nulla totius generis distinguenda est, characteres essentiales omnes sine ulla exceptione describere omisit cl. autor. Nomen specificum omnibus speciebus generis *Myopori* adhiberi potest. — K.

30. Myoporum diffusum R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 510; A. DC. in Prodr. XI, 711. — *M. debile* Benth. in Fl. Austr. V (1870) 9; F. v. Muell. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 61. (non R. Br.) — Caulis abbreviatus, crassus, deformis, rami elongati, laxiusculi, ramulosi, glaberrimi. Folia satis distantia brevi-petiolata, toto ambitu oblongo-lanceolata, basi dentibus magnis, perpaucis, triangulis, saepius retrorsis instructa, apice brevidentata, rarissime integra, obtuse acutata, maxima ad 8 cm longa, 1,5 cm lata, glaberrima, minute punctulata. Flores solitarii vel bini ex axillis foliorum orientes, brevi-pedicellati. Calycis profunde fissi segmenta lanceolata,acuta, basi non denticulata, 9 mm longa, post anthesin recta, sub anthesi paulum reflexa. Corollae tubus calycem subsuperans, lobi vix semilongi, rotundati apiculatique, faux corollae et basis lobulorum pilis hyalinis longiusculis barbata, tota corolla 9 ad 10 mm longa. Stamina 4 didyma, basi tubi inserta, tubum non excedentia. Stylus tubum subaequans, ovarium et drupa crasse oblonga, extus papillosa, subcompressa, 7 mm longa, 5 mm diametro, bilocularis, ovula singula, rarius bina, imperfecte separata, — Aprili.

TROPISCHES AUSTRALIEN. Ohne genaueren Standort (Ferd. Bauer!), Brisbane River (A. Dietrich 107471!), Paramatta (Wools!) QUEENSLAND. Mt. Warning (Boormann)

Nota. Difficile est intellegendum, qua ratione permotus cl. Bentham hanc speciem cum *M.debili* conjunxerit; quadrant enim ambae neque in habitu neque in foliis neque exacte in floribus. — Numerus 107471 plantarum a cl. domina Am. Dietrich collectarum erronea mihi videtur; non dubito, quin lapsus calami occurrerit; collectiones enim etsi ditissimas in Europam misrit, numerum istum tamen non attigit. — Est planta habitu et praesertim foliis singularis et nulli propius affinis.

31. Myoporum refractum Maiden et Betche in Trans. and Proc. Roy. Soc. South. Austr. XXII (1898) 76. — Frutex humilis, ramosus, rami ascendentes, illi ultimi ordinis 6 ad 8 cm longi, omnes cortice pallide griseo, papilloso, resinoso tecti, papillis dissitis duris, valde prosilientibus. Folia densa, oblonga ellipticave, basi subcordata, semiamplexicaulia, margine integra, apice rotundata, obtusissima, crassiuscula vel carnosa, deorsum reflexa, ad 2 cm longa, ad 5 mm lata. Flores singuli vel bini in axillis foliorum, pedicelli 10 ad 12 mm longi, tenues, glabri. Calyx pro flore magnus, profunde fissus, segmenta ovata, acuta, 5 ad 6 mm longa, basi fere 3 mm lata. Corolla paulo tantum longior, urceolaris, ad $^1/_3$ longitudinis suae fissa, omnino glabra, lobi oblongi, obtusi, papillis paucis obsiti, tota corolla fere 1 cm longa, lobi circ. 4 mm longi, 3 mm lati. Stamina 4 aequilonga, infra inserta, mox libera, cum antheris satis magnis orificium corollae subaequantia, antherae reniformes. Ovarium ovato-conicum, in stylum attenuatum cum stylo glabro 8 mm longum, stigma parvum. Fructus vix carnosus, luteolus. — Fl. Octobri.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Mt. Lyndhurst, Flinders Range. Ein niedriger Strauch auf salzigem Boden wachsend, (M. Koch 300! Basedow!).

Foliis parvis dense congestis et tota indole et habitu maxime *Pholidiam Mac Inlayi* (F. v. M.) Baill. in memoriam revocat. Haud frequens s. valde dispersa esse videtur.

32. Myoporum rotundatum S. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XLV (1921) 375. — „Frutex ultra sesquimetralis, glaber. Folia 6 mm longa, 3 ad 3,5 mm lata, oblongo-obovata, apice late rotundata, basi in petiolum brevem gradatim angustata, pergamenea, uti ramuli pustulis parvulis onusta, pedicelli in axillis fasciculati complanati, 5 ad 7 mm longi. Calycis 5-partiti 2,25 mm longi segmenta lanceolata, breviter acuminata. Corollae albae tubus calyce longior, 4 mm longus et diametro, subcampanulatus, lobi 5 subaequales, suborbiculares, 3 mm longi. Stamina 4 breviter exserta. Ovarium ovoideum, 4-loculare, 1,5 mm longum, in stylum filiformem 2,5 mm longum excurrens." — Mihi non visum.

NOVA CALEDONIA. Anse Vata; littoral sand. 783.

Ab affinibus facile distinguendum foliis antice late rotundatis, differt ceterum a plerisque (exc. *M. salsoloide* Tursc.) foliis inusitate parvis.

33. Myoporum salsoloides Turcz. in Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. XXXVI (1863) II, 226; — *M. cordifolium* Druce in Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isl. (1916) 637 (1917) Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 8; F. v. Müll. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) 1886 t. 56. — *Disoon cordifolius* F. v. Müll.

Fragm. I (1859) 126. — Frutex pluripedalis ramosissimus, tuberculis vel cicatricibus glutinosis obtectus, rami tenuissimi. Folia minutissima, ovato-triangula, basi subcordata, acuta, vix 2 mm longa et basi lata. Flores singuli vel bini, axillares, breviter pedicellati, pedicelli quam folia subbreviores. Calyx profunde fissus, lobi ovati, acuti, totus 1,5 mm longus. Corolla glabra, infundibuliformis, lobi profunde fissi, oblongi vel leviter obovati, ringentes, acuti inter se vix diversi, tota corolla 3 ad 4 mm longa et expansa 4 ad 5 mm diametro, alba, purpureo-punctata. Stamina tubum paulo excedentia, antherae reniformes. Ovarium ovatum, glabrum, stylus glaber, curvulus, drupa compressa, bilocularis, loculi monospermi.

AUSTRALIA OCCIDENTALIS. Östlich von King Georgs Sund (Maxwell! Drummond!). Gordon-Philipp's and Salt River (Maxwell!); ad flumen Gardner (quis?) sec. Müller, Fragm. VI, 150.

Species inter omnes habitu peculiari xerophilo eximia et typum inter *Myopora* unicum exhibens.

Species adhuc nomine tantum nudo nota indescripta.

Myoporum Lequerrei Viaud-Grand-Marais ex Guillaume in Ann. Mus. colon. Marseille (1911), Ser. 2, IX, 205. — Nomen.

NOVA CALEDONIA. Sine loco speciali.

Species excludenda.

Myoporum paniculatum Kränzl. in Ann. Nat. (Hof-) Museum Wien XXIV (1910) 194 = **Duboisia myoporoides** R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 448. — Baillon, Hist. d. Pl., *Scrofularinées*, 363 fig. 470.

„NOV. HOLL.“ Sine loco speciali (Sieber 259!) in herb. Vindobon.

Fateor me notula specimini in herb. olim Reichenbachiano agglutinata. „*Myopor. 259*“ deceptum esse et plantam, cujus flores omnino illis *Myopori* cujusdam ludunt, pro *Myoporo* descripsisse. Specimen nunc denuo examinans errorem a me 15 annis ante commissum intellexi et hoc loco corrigo. — Icon cl. H. Baillon supra cit. quam maxime cum specimine herb. Vindobonensis quadrat.

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2. Pholidia R. Br.

Pholidia R. Br. Prodr. 517 (1810); ed. Nees 373; Spreng. Syst. II, 767; Endl. Gen. Pl. 642 n. 3734; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. (1847) 665; A. DC. Prodr. (1847) XI, 713; Benth. Hook. Gen. Pl. II, 1124 (1876); Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 206 et seq; Baillon, Hist. Pl. Scrophular. V, 421 (1888); Wettstein in Engler-Prantl. Pflzfam. IV, 3 b (1895) 359; F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 18, sect. *Eremophilae*. — *Duttonia* F. v. M. in Hook. Kew Journ. VIII (1856) 73 t. 1; et in F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 18 sect. *Eremophilae*. — *Pholidiópsis* F. v. M. in Linnaea, XXV (1852) 429. *Pseudopho'idia* A. DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 704. — *Sentis* F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 18 sect. *Eremophilae*; Fragm. Phyt. Austr. IV (1863) 47. — *Eremophila* F. v. M. Myopor. pl. (1886) Lithogr. II tab. plerisque et Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1904/5) 537 et seq.

Calyx 5- partitus, segmenta basi imbricantia, mox libera, post anthesin non aucta. Corolla e tubo primum cylindraceo mox ampliata, campanulacea, plus minus manifeste bilabiata, interdum urceolata, lobi labii superioris altius connati quam illi inferioris, anticus saepius major quam laterales. Stamina basi tubi inserta, didynama, semper quam tubus breviora, (excepta unica *Pholidia* [*Eremophila*] *Laanii*) antherae loculamenta valde divergentia. Ovarium quadriloculare. Stylus tubum aequans s. paulum excedens, curvatus, ovula in loculo quoque 2. Drupa plerumque sicca. — Fructus ceterum saepe ignotus.

Frutices erecti, saepius dense ramosi, rarius decumbentes, cortice cicatricoso v. glanduloso tecti. Folia exceptis paucis lanceolatis angusta, linearia, saepe teretia, saepius acicularia et dense congesta. Flores singuli (rarissime bini) axillares in angulis foliorum superiorum.

Species omnes continenti Australiae pleraeque regionibus occidentalibus indigenae, insulares nullae.

Clavis sectionum.

Folia lanceolata, basin et apicem versus acuminata, petiolata, pro magnitudine tenuia.

I. Lancifoliae. Sp. 1 — 15.

Folia pro rata brevia, interdum aequilonga ac lata, saepius dentata, pro magnitudine crassa, duriuscula.

II. Brevifoliae. Sp. 16 — 21.

Folia linearia, apice saepius recurva, multo longiora quam lata, plerumque dissita, interdum opposita, semper inter se distantia v. remota.

III. Scopariae. Sp. 22 — 34.

Folia brevia, acicularia, fere semper dense congesta, saepius quam pedicelli florum breviora.

IV. Aciculariae. Sp. 35 — 45.

Clavis specierum.

Sectio I. Lancifoliae.

A. Stamina quam corolla aequilonga s. breviora.

a. Folia integra, corolla manifeste bilabiata.

1. Folia longe petiolata ad 15 cm longa, flores ad 4 cm longi, rami longi, flaccidi. Planta non nigrescens. *1. Ph. bignoniiflora.*

2. Folia oblongo-lanceolata, brevi-petiolata, obtusa, flores ad 2,5 cm longi, urceolares, calycis segmenta pro rata magna, post anthesin tamen vix aucta. — Frutex squarrosus, griseus, rami breves, foliorum cicatricibus nodosi. *2. Ph. Dielsiana.*

3. Folia subsessilia ad 5 cm longa, anguste lanceolata, flores ad 2,5 cm longi. Planta sicca nigrescens, rami rectangulariter divergentes. *3. Ph. polyclada.*

4. Folia ovata v. ovato-lanceolata, obtuse acutata, ad 8 cm longa, corollae et alabastra primo tomentosa, sub anthesi glabrescentia, corolla fere urceolaris dicenda. *4. Ph. Kochii.*

5. Folia anguste lanceolata, 7 ad 8 cm longa, flores parvi, ad 1 cm longi, glabri, stylus corollam excedens. *5. Ph. santalina.*

b. Folia distanter et breviter serrulata.

Folia basin et apicem versus angustata, ad 3 cm longa, flores singuli v. rarius bini s. terni, corolla ampla urceolaris. *6. Ph. saligna.*

B. Stamina corollam excedentia.

a. Folia reflexa, floribus aequilongi v. longiores, ipsa necnon calyces molliter pilosa, suprema bracteiformia, pedicelli ad 8 mm longi. *7. Ph. Laanii.*

b. Folia non reflexa, calyx sub anthesi expansus, pedunculi 3 cm longi, tortuosi, corolla extus glabra, intus puberula, ad 3 cm longa. *8. Ph. Pritzeliana.*

Sectio II. Brevifoliae.

A. Rami tomentosi. non tuberculati, folia integra.

a. Folia ad 1,5 cm longa, margine undulata nec tamen dentata. Flores ad 3 cm longi. *9. Ph. Mac Intayi.*

b. Folia 1,2 ad 2 cm longa (rarius majora) crassa. Corolla ad 2,5 cm longa, lobus anticus quadratus. *10. Ph. Christophori.*

B. Rami tomentosi, papillis statu vivo resinosis obsiti, tenues, simplices pauciramulosi.

a. Folia ad 1 cm longa cuneato-obovata, obtusa, crassiuscula, corolla 1,5 cm longa, flores subsessiles. *11. Ph. resinosa.*

b. Folia reclinata opposita v. subopposita vix 1 cm longa, ad 6 mm lata, corolla obscure bilabiata, lobi breves. Tota planta indumento albo, fere niveo obtecta. *12. Ph. Delisserii.*

C. Rami non v. sparsim tomentosi.

a. Folia obovata, 6 ad 7 mm longa, obtusa, non reclinata, corolla 1,4 cm longa, duplo longior quam calyx. *13. Ph. exotrachys.*

b. Folia ut in praecedente tamen minora, utplurimum 5 ad 6 mm longa, basi cuneata, antice 2,5 mm lata, corolla 8 mm longa, infundibuliformis. *14. Ph. Weldii.*

c. Folia 1 ad 1,8 cm longa, antice 3 mm lata, linearia v. lin.-lanceolata, superiora multo minora, corolla extus pilosa intus glabra, cylindracea 1,5 cm longa. Rami squarrosi, planta sicca nigrescit. *15. Ph. divaricata.*

d. Folia praesertim antice distanter dentata.

1. Folia spathulato-rhombea, obtuse acutata, minute ciliata 6 ad 12 mm longa, antice 6 mm lata, corolla infundibuliformis ad 10 mm longa. *16. Ph. Behriana.*
2. Folia cuneata, 8 mm longa, 1,5 mm lata, dentes utrinque ad 4 apiculati in dimidio anteriore. Corolla extus sparsim pilosa campanulacea, 1,5 cm longa. *17. Ph. Battii.*
3. Folia oblonga,obtusa, crasse coriacea, ad apices ramorum congesta, 8 ad 12 mm longa, antice ad 8 mm lata, corolla e basi ipsa ampliata, manifeste bilabiata, tota ad 10 mm longa, *18. Ph. Woolsiana.*
4. Folia oblonga complicata, crassa, valde nervosa ad apices ramorum 8 ad 10 mm longa (rarius majora) ad 8 mm lata, corolla ut in praecedente. *19. Ph. crassifolia.*
5. Folia plana aequi-sesquilata quam longa, sese obtegengentia, rhombea superne glabra, flores plerumque singuli, corolla 10 mm longa basi anguste cylindracea. *20. Ph. brevifolia.*
6. Folia valde reducta, linearia, vix 6 mm longa $^1/_2$ mm lata, superne evanida, ita ut flores in spicam laxiusculam dispositi videantur, calycis segmenta densissime ciliata corolla parva. *21. Ph. Dempsteri.*

Sectio III. Scopariae. *(Linearifoliae.)*

A. Folia stricte opposita.

1. Stamina longitudine parum diversa.

a. Corolla ventricosa obscure bilabiata 1,2 ad 1,5 cm longa, lobus anticus bilobulus *22. Ph. scoparia.*

b. Corolla exacte bilabiata parce glandulosa, lobi obtusi, anticus duplo latior. *23. Ph. ionantha.*

2. Stamina didynama, inter se satis diversa.
Corolla exacte bilabiata glabra, excepta zona ad insertionem staminum, tota ad 2 hm longa. *24. Ph. Dalyana.*

[Huc pro habitu inseri possit *Ph. Delisserii* F. v. M. quae pro foliis brevibus subsectioni praecedenti adscripta est.]

B. Folia dissita inter se remota, stamina didynama.

1. Folia 2 ad 3,5 cm longa, transsecta triangula, linearia, apice tantum reflexa, flores sessiles, corolla ad 1,8 cm longa, suburceolaris, segmenta parum diversa. *25. Ph. Pantonii.*

2. Folia ad 6 cm longa, linearia, saepius in semicirculum curvata, corolla bilabiata, lobi 3 antice oblongi, intermedius major, tota ad 2,5 cm longa. *26. Ph. Gilesii.*

3. Folia filiformia vix canaliculata, non curvata ad 4 cm longa, corollae segmenta suborbicularia, tota 2,5 cm longa, extus glabra, in fauce sparsim barbata. *27. Ph. Drummondii.*

4. Folia ut in praecedente, pedicelli florum tenuissimi quam folia vix breviores, corolla suburceolaris, lobus anticus transverse oblongus, ceteri trianguli acuti. *28. Ph. Hughesii.*

C. Folia dissita, dense congesta, stamina didynama.
Folia 3 ad 5 cm longa, linearia, crassa in utraque facie densissime glanduloso-pilosa, corolla subcylindracea, leviter curvata, 1,6 cm longa. *29. Ph. adenotricha.*

D. Folia lineari-lanceolata, v. linearia acuta ab 1,5 cm longa, rami squarrosi repentes ascendentes, corolla cylindracea, lobi aequales rotundato-retusi, stamina subaequilonga. *30. Ph. Bickii.*

Pholidiae anomalae, characteré unico discrepantes.

Flores singuli vel bini s. terni, succedanei, axillares, longe pedicellati. Folia ad 4 cm longa, ad 2 mm lata, pedicelli semilongi v. ante anthesin breviores, calyx typicus *Pholiae*, corolla 1,2 cm longa, lobi labii superioris erecti, labii inferioris reflexi, anticus brevior. *31. Ph. Philippsii.*

Calycis basin usque fissi segmenta pergamenea, reticulata, obovata v. oblonga, post anthesin tamen vix aucta.

a. Folia argenteo-furfuracea, anguste linearia alterna 1 ad 1,5 cm longa, corolla vix 1 cm longa extus et intus pilosa cylindracea, lobi 2 mm longi, stamina subaequilonga. *32. Ph. interstans.*

b. Folia interdum obscure opposita, apice uncata, glabra, lineari-lanceolata, corolla extus vix, in fauce densius pilosa, lobi labii superioris connati, vix emarginati. *33. Ph. dichroantha.*

Species imperfecte nota certe tamen Pholidia.

Flores sessiles, corolla glabra. Folia cordata, imbricantia. *34. Ph. imbricata.*

Sectio IV. Aciculariae.

a. Folia densissima, linearia, teretia, leviter canaliculata, 7 ad 10 mm longa, vix 1,2 mm lata, corolla 8 mm longa, lobi breves, acuti, anticus major subquadratus. *35. Ph. densifolia.*

b. Folia linearia, acicularia, vix 1 mm lata, quasi nodosa, in fragmenta 1,5 mm longa frangentia, corolla 10 mm longa, lobus anticus late oblongus, leviter emarginatus, ceteri oblongi, acuti, omnes reflexi. *36. Ph. coerulea.*

c. Folia 5 utplurimum 7 mm longa, pedicelli foliis bis vel ter longiores, 1,5 cm longi, deflexi, segmenta calycis ovata, acuta, post anthesin paulum aucta, corolla extus glandulosa, intus excepto labio inferiore glabra, ad 1,2 cm longa. *37. Ph. exilifolia.*

d. Folia brevissime petiolata, ceterum praecedenti similia, supra applanata, pedicelli 2 ad 4 mm longi, corolla ad 1,25 cm longa, in lobos subobliquos divisa, anticus latior et longior. *38. Ph. scaberula.*

e. Folia 5 ad 7 mm longa leviter recurva, pedicelli brevissimi s. subnulli, corolla 7 ad 8 mm longa, extus minute lepidota, lobus anticus suborbicularis, stamina valde inaequalia. *39. Ph. microtheca.*

f. Folia 3 ad 4 utplurimum 5 mm longa.

1. Rami arachnoideo-pilosi, folia pentasticha, flores foliis subaequilongi, corolla 5,5 mm longa, segmenta 2 superiora connata 2 mm, inferiora 3,5 mm longa, stamina didynama, longiora tubum aequantia. *40. Ph Veronica.*
2. Rami valde resinosi, folia paulum decurrentia, pedicelli filiformes folia excedentes, corolla 11 mm longa lobi oblongi, anticus 5 mm latus obcordatus. Stamina didynama, *41. Ph. Sargentii.*
3. Rami nigro-furfuracei, folia 4 mm longa, transsecta triangula, pedicelli vix 2 mm longi, calyx 2 mm longus, corolla paulo tantum longior, segmenta exceptis 2 superioribus paulum diversa. Stamina parum diversa. *42. Ph. elachantha.*

g. Folia cauli adpressa plus minus bullata.

1. Folia lineari-oblonga, obtusa semiteretia utplurimum 4 mm longa, flores in apicibus ramorum sessiles, corolla 5 - 6 mm longa, lobus anticus quam laterales vix major, stamina parum diversa. *43. Ph. chamaephila.*
2. Folia ovata v. triangula, gibbosa 2 ad 4 mm longa, pedicelli 1 ad 1,5 mm longi, corolla 8 ad 9 mm longa, subobliqua, lobi oblongi, anticus latissime oblongus, stamina didynama. *44. Ph. gibbifolia.*

4. Praecedenti habitu et foliis simillima, folia 2 mm longa, tuberculosa, corolla 7 mm longa, lobi laterales 1,6 mm longi, anticus late obovatus, tota corolla extus et intus puberula. *45. Ph. homoplastica*

1. Pholidia bignoniiflora (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila bignoniiflora* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858) 294; Rep. Babb. Exped. 17; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.)t. 15; Pl .Victoria t. 55; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 25; in Queensl. Fl. IV (1901) 1161. — *Stenochilus bignoniifolius* Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 386. — Frutex altus s. arbor mediocris, omnibus in partibus graveolens, habitu *Pittospori acacioidis* A. Cunningh. (rectius *P. phillyraeoidis* DC.), omnino glaber et glutinosus. Folia anguste lanceolata, basi et apicem versus longe acuminata, vix petiolata dicenda, saepe leviter falcata, apice ipso obtusata, 10 ad 20 cm longa, 8 ad 12 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis superioribus, pedicelli 10 ad 12 mm longi. Calycis segmenta sub anthesi partim imbricantia, ovata, acuta, in medio incrassata, 5 ad 6 mm longa, reflexa, post anthesin valde aucta. Corolla supra basin paulum contracta, deinde ampliata, campanulacea, 2,5 cm longa, extus glabra, intus ubique puberula, lobi labii superioris et laterales subaequales, rotundati, antice apiculati, 8 mm longi et lati, lobus anticus transverse oblongus, retusus, leviter emarginatus, paulo longior, subduplo latior, omnes ante anthesin imbricati. Stamina majora duplo longiora quam breviora, omnia in tubo inclusa, antherarum loculamenta valde divergentia. Ovarium ovatum, acutatum et sensim in stylum angustatum, quadriloculare cum ovulis 3 superpositis in loculo quoque, drupa ovata, acuta 1,2 cm longa, 1 cm diametro. Fl. rosei.

NORD-AUSTRALIEN. Sturts Creek und Gilbert-Fluß (F. v. M.) QUEENSLAND. Balone-Fluß (Mitchell), Suttor-Fluß (Bowman, Sutherland), Rockhampton (F. v. M.) — Ohne Standort (Mitchell 454!). — N. S. WALES. Murrey und Darling-Wüste (Dallachy. Goodwin), Paroo Riv. (Bowman!). — VICTORIA. Murray-Wüste (Irvine). — Specim. culta!

Floribus destitutus frutex fluminum ripis saepius incola certe aspectum *Salicis* exhibet. Lignum viride esse dicitur. v. (sec. Bailey) luteum, textura firmum, pulchre reticulatum, suaveolens. Arbor ab indigenis illius partis Australiae quam Anglici „Queensland" appellant, „Quirramurrah" nuncupatur. — Cl. F. v. Mueller l. supra c. speciem sectioni suae *Pholidiae* generis *Eremophilae* adscripsit et in tabula 15 Iconographiae sub hoc nomine generico depingi jussit, qua de causa nomen auctoris cl. in uncis adjunxi.

2. Pholidia Dielsiana Kraenzl. n. sp. — Frutex brevi-ramosus, rami 3 quos praesto habeo 8 ad 9 cm longi crassiusculi, cicat-

ricibus foliorum dejectorum nodosi, cortice spongioso brevissime piloso griseo vestiti. Folia apices versus ramulorum lateralium congesta petiolata oblongo-lanceola a obtusa in utraque facie brevissime et molliter griseo-pilosa cum petiolo 5 ad 8 mm longo 3 ad 7 cm longa, ad 8 mm lata, illis *Oleae europaeae* similia nisi breviora. Flores singuli v. bini ex axillis foliorum, pedicelli ad 1,5 cm longi, aequaliter ac calyces extus dense griseo-pilosi. Calycis basin usque partiti segmenta jam sub anthesi magna, obovata antice rotundata, posticum minus quam cetera, omnia 1,5 ad 1,7 cm longa, posticum 7 mm, intermedia 8 mm, antica 10 mm lata, post anthesin haud multo majora et parum inter se diversa. Corolla urceolaris calycem paulo excedens, lobi supremi parum sejuncti, 3 antici obovata-oblongi, tubus corollae sensim angustatus, supra basin levissime contractus extus sparsissime pilosus, intus glaber. Stamina brevia in tubo abscondita. Ovarium globosum, sparsim pilosum, stylus 2,3 cm longus minutissime pilosus, leviter flexus. Fructus non praestant nec de colore corollae aliquid scimus.

INNERES WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Murrin-Murrin (leg. George comm. L. Diels sine N.!).

Corolla sola haec species affinitatem quandam etsi vagam praebet cum *Ph. (Eremophila) bignoniiflora* (F. v. M.) Kraenzl., calyx tamen illi *Eremophilarum Platychilarum* quodammodo similis, post anthesin paulo tantum auctus. Affinitatem porro praebet cum *Erem. Fraseri* F. v. M. quae tamen omnibus partibus major et foliis duris reflexis et calycibus differt. Indumento (exceptis corollis) in omnibus partibus minuto griseo, quod germanice „hellmäusegrau" appellamus, ab affinibus discrepat.

3. Pholidia polyclada F. v. M. in Trans. Phil. Soc. Victoria I (1855) 47 et in Hook. Kew. Journ. VIII, 201. — *Eremophila polyclada* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858) 294, Babb. Exped. 17; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 16; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 24. — Frutex ramosissimus, squarrosus, glaber, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm altus, rami rectangulariter divergentes, breviores interdum apice in spinas terminantes. Folia anguste lineari-lanceolata, acuminata, basin versus in pedicellos vix sic dicendos angustata, 2,5 ad 5 cm longa, ad 5 mm lata, sicca nigrescentia ut tota planta. Flores singuli ex axillis superioribus, pedicelli 1,2 ad 2 bm longi, interdum recurvi, glabri. Calyx brevis, ad $^{2}/_{3}$ totius longitudinis fissus, segmenta triangula acuta, apicibus recurva, post anthesin grandescentia, sub anthesi 6 ad 7 mm longa. Corolla sensim ampliata, campanulacea, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa, ad orificium 1 ad 1,5 cm diametro, lobi labii superioris altius connati, ipsi et laterales late oblongi, breviter acutati, reflexi, lobus anticus duplo latior, retusus, emarginatus, corolla extus glabra, intus in lobo antico barbata, ceterum sparsim pilosa. Stamina in tubo abscondita subaequilonga. Ovarium ob-

longum, acutum cum stylo tubi orificium subaequans, quadriloculare cum 2 paribus ovulorum in loculo quoque. Drupa calyce valde aucto vestita.

QUEENSLAND. Suttor-Wüste (F. v. M., Sutherland), Cape-Fluß (Bowman). Curringwillighie (Dalton). — N. S. WALES. Darling- und Murray-Fluß (F. v. M.! Victorian and other Expedit.), Waverley Downs-Hungerford (Bowman!) — SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Großes Marschgebiet im Innern (Sturt).

Floribus *Erem. bignoniiflorae* F. v. M. affinis a qua habitu et foliis valde diversa. Nomen prius a cl. F. v. Mueller datum restituendum mihi videtur.

4. **Pholidia Kochii** nova comb. (Ewart) Kraenzl. — *Eremophila Kochii* Ewart in Journ. and Proc. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales XLII (1909) 186. — Frutex metralis ad bimetralis. Rami juniores tomento scarioso brevi tecti, vetustiores grisei, fracti odorem amoenum exhalantes. Folia alternantia satis congesta, ovata v. lanceolata, plerumque obtuse acutata, rugulosa et subcoriacea, viva probabiliter carnosula glabra, brevissime petiolata (eadem fere magnitudine qua illa *Ph. santalinae* F. v. M.?), flores singuli in axillis foliorum. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta omnino libera, longe acuminata. Corolla coerulea, intus maculata, obscure bilabiata, segmenta labii inferioris obtusiora quam illa labii superioris, omnia acuta, tota corolla statu juniore tomento tenui albido stellato, sub anthesi progrediente sparsiore tecta, intus paulo supra basin annulo pilorum, superne in fauce pilis singulis obsita. Stamina 4 didynama corollam non superantia, filamenta curvata, antherarum loculamenta divergentia. Stylus curvulus, satis longus, post anthesin diu persistens. Ovarium biloculare, fructus maturus adhuc ignotus.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN: Cowcoming (M. Koch 1204).

Sec. notulam cl. Ewart species *Pholidiae santalinae* F. v. M. valde affinis. — Mihi non visa.

5. **Pholidia santalina** F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 15. — *Pholidiopsis santalina* F. v. M. in Linnaea XXV (1852) 429. — *Eremophila santalina* F. v. M. Rep. Babbage Exped. (1858) 17; in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 294; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 54. — Frutex metralis et ultra. Rami tenues, cortice rimoso et dense glanduloso pallide brunneo glabro vestiti. Folia anguste lanceolata, basin et apicem versus acuminata, apice ipso obtusa, coriacea, sicca rugosa, 4 ad 8 cm longa, ad 5 mm lata. Flores singuli, longe (ad 5 cm) pedicellati, pedicelli tenues, glabri. Calyx ad $^{3}/_{8}$ totius longitudinis fissus, segmenta ovata, triangula, acuta, glabra, totus ad 5 mm longus. Corol-

la pro genere parva, manifeste bilabiata, lobi labii superioris alte connati, erecti, obtuse acutati, laterales oblongi, deflexi, anticus multo major, suborbicularis, apiculatus, tota corolla circ. 1 cm longa, angusta, alba, extus glabra, intus in lobo antico et fauce minute pilosa. Stamina in margine superiore partis cylindraceae affixa, in tubo corollae inclusa, didynama, antherae profunde partitae, reniformes. Ovarium oblongum in stylum quam corolla sublongiorem, leviter flexum attenuatum, quidriloculare, drupa semimatura aurantiaca, matura fusca, nitida, „styli rudimento persistente rostrata, locello uno alterove abortivo." — Fl. primo vere.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Steinige Hügel bei Cudnaka (F. v. Müller).

Floribus longe pedicellatis ab aliis speciebus facile distinguenda, ceterum *Pholidia* genuina. — Mihi non visa.

6. Pholidia saligna Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 207. — Frutex hominis magnitudine, superne foliatus, erectus, rami erecti tenues angulati, lineis glandulosis obsiti, cinerei, juniores copiose resinosi. Folia anguste lanceolata, basin et apicem versus longe angustata v. acuminata, margine distanter dentata v. serrulata, circ. 3 cm longa, ad 5 mm lata, in facie supera leviter intrusa, subtus nervo mediano prominulo leviter carinata, apice saepius producta (pungentia Sp. Moore), basi fere petiolata dicenda. Flores ex axillis superioribus pedunculati, singuli v. rarius 2 ad 3, pedunculi utplurimum 10 mm longi, plerumque breviores. Calyx brevis, basin usque fissus, segmenta ovata, aristulata 1 mm longa v. vix longiora, glabra. Corolla urceolaris, basi ipsa ampla, orificium versus paulum angustata, alba, ad 8 mm longa, lobi pro flore breves, superiores 2 altius connati, laterales vix reflexi, anticus major late ovatus, retusus, vix acutatus, in fauce barbatus. Stamina didynama, longitudine tamen paulum diversa, filamenta applanata. Ovarium subcompressum, biloculare, serius quadriloculare. Fructus maturi ignoti. — Fl. Septembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. In der Nähe von Guarlbine. (Sp. Moore!)

Sp. Moore v. cl. monet hunc fruticem habitu et foliis *Myoporo platycarpo* R. Br. esse similem, corolla tamen ab illa *Myopororum* longe distat, est enim urceolaris laciniaeque orificii parvae sunt et vix inter se divergentes.

7. Pholidia Laanii (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila Laanii* F. v. M. in Melbourne Chemist and Druggist (1885) January; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 14. — Frutex conspicuus, rami graciles cortice pallide brunneo, sparsim piloso tecti, sparsim foliati, folia saepius reflexa, lanceolata, acuta v. acuminata, sensim in petiolum brevem angustata, ad 5 cm longa, 5 ad 6 mm lata, saepius deorsum vergentia, carnosula (sicca nempe rugulosa) minutissime pilosa. Flores

singuli, saepius ut folia deflexi, pedicelli 5 ad 8 mm longi, dense pilosi. Calyx fere basin usque fissus, segmenta late ovata, acuta, imbricantia, margine fimbriata, ceterum parce pilosa. Corolla multo longior, leviter curvata, intense rosea, extus glabra, intus sparsim pilosa, elongato-campanulacea, modice infundibuliformis, lobi labii superioris breves, suborbiculares alte connati, laterales profundius fissi late oblongi acutati, lobus anticus major leviter emarginatus, tota corolla ad 4 cm longa, ad ostium lobis expansis 1,5 cm diametro. Stamina corollam valde superantia, tenuissima, e fundo tubi protensa, valde didynama, antherae reniformes, stylus stamina breviora subaequans, cum ovario anguste ovato glabro quadriloculari, acuto ad 5 cm longus, ovula 2 superposita in locello quoque ovarii. — Fructus adhuc ignotus.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Mt. Hale, Murchison-Gebiet. (Crossland comm. L. Diels 6620! et spec. typ!)

Nulli proprie affinis, staminibus longe exsertis ad *Stenochilum* vergens, lobis corollae typica *Pholidia*. Pulcherrima inter pulchras!

8. Pholidia Pritzeliana Kraenzl. n. sp. — Frutex mediocris, squarrosus, rami breves, cortice minutissime piloso mox glabrescente ruguloso certe viscido tecti, apicem versus dense foliati, cicatricibus foliorum dejectorum parum prominulis obsiti. Folia anguste lanceolata haud proprie petiolata, basin et apicem versus acuminata, carnosula, glabra, 4 ad 4,5 cm longa, 4 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum orientes, longe (ultra 3 cm) pedunculati, pedunculis tortuosis. Calyx jam sub anthesi expansus basin usque fissus, segmenta inter se vix diversa, late ovata acuta, 1 ad 1,5 cm longa, 5 mm lata, glaberrima, nitida, pergamenea reticulato-venosa, in alabastris in modum $^{2}/_{5}$ imbricantia, basi in calyce vix contracta, sensim ampliata, vix curvata. Corollae lobi labii superioris approximati supra alte connati, laterales divergentes ovato-trianguli acuti, 1 cm longi, basi 5 ad 6 mm lati, intermedius oblongus acutus deflexus, 8 mm longus, basi 5 mm latus, tota corolla fere 3 cm longa sub orificio 8 ad 10 mm diametro, extus glabra, intus sparsim pilosa, sicca sordide purpurea. Stamina longe exserta, majora ad 2,5 cm longa, antherae reniformis loculamenta ad 4 mm divergentia, filamenta glabra. Ovarium ovato-conicum glabrum nitidum, superne attenuatum, stylus filiformis bis flexus ad 3 cm longus. Fructus adhuc non notus.

CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN: Hermannsburg am Fincke-River (Strehlow! comm. von Leonhardi).

Similitudinem quandam praebet cum *Er. Duttoni* F. v. M. quae tamen *Stenochilus* genuinus est et cum *Er. Latrobei* F. v. M. a qua glabritie et forma calycis diversa. Calyx post anthesin paulo tantum increscit. — Specimen unicum mihi notum extat in Museo Berolinensi.

9. Pholidia Mac Inlayi (F. v. M.) Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421; von Wettst. in Engl. Prantl: Pflfam. IV. 3 C 359. — *Eremophila Mac Inlayi* F. v. M. Fragm. Phyt. Austr. IV (1864 80, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 22; Benth. Fl. Austr. V. 17; Diels, in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 538. — Frutex metralis et ultra, squarrosus. Rami supremi cortice flavo-brunneo tomentoso tecti, cicatrices foliorum delapsorum valde prominentes. Folia in ramis ultimi ordinis dense congesta, e basi latiuscula sensim dilatata obovata, brevi-acutata cum nervo mediaı.o subtus valde prominulo, latiusculo, in utraque facie dense stellulato-villosa, margine ± manifeste undulata, 1,5 ad ultra 2 cm longa, 5 ad 8 mm lata. Flores ex axillis superioribus folia subduplo superantes, inter maximos generis, pedicelli brevissimi v. subnulli. Calycis segmenta linearia, obtusiuscula, inter se vix diversa, 7 ad 8 mm longa, 1 mm lata, densissime villosa. Corolla e parte brevi cylindracea valde ampliata campanulacea, vix curvata, extus sparse stellatim pilosa, intus glabriuscula excepta zona brevi in basi fundi ubi stamina inserta, lobi inter se paulum diversa oblonga obtuse acutata, anticus latior quam ceteri, illi labii superioris paulo longius connati, tota corolla ad 3 cm longa, ad orificium 1,3 cm diametro, purpurea. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium ovatum, pilosum, stylus pilosus tubum subaequans 2 cm longus. Drupa adhuc ignota.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN: Murrin-Murrin (George comm. Diels!), Gascoyne, nördlich von Carnarvon (Mrs. Princep comm. Diels 5978!), Sharks bay (Maitland, Brown), Mt. Hale (Crossland in herb. Melbourne — ex Diels!)

Huc referenda est mea sententia figura dextra tabulae supra citatae, figura sinistra me judice *Erem. Wilsii* F. v. M. salutanda erit.

10. Pholidia Christophori (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb.— *Eremophila Christophori* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. IX (1875) 120. — „Eglandulosa, ramuli longiusculi stellari-tomentelli. Folia oblongo-lanceolata glabra plana, in petiolum perbrevem angustata, margine integerrima 1,2 ad 2,5 cm longa, haud valde crassa. Pedicelli nulli. Sepala subulato-linearia fere immutata, paulum inaequalia, circ. 6 mm longa, fere glabra. Corollae majusculae extus puberulae superne coeruleae tubus lobis multoties longior, inferne cylindraceus, superne fere campanulaceus, sepala pluries superans, labium superum bidentatum, labii inferioris lobi acuminulati, (sic!) laterales rhombeo-semilanceolati, medius quadratus et rotundatus aequilongus, in fauce araneoso-lanuginosus, tota corolla 2,5 cm longa pollicaris), tubus basalis tenuis. Stamina inclusa, filamenta glabra, stylus corollam fere aequans cum ovario glaber. Drupa exsucca ellipsoidea, sensim acutata, perfecte 4-locularis,

6 ad 8 mm longa." — Mihi non visa.

CENTRALES AUSTRALIEN. Inter tractum Mc. Donnel-Range et oasim Lady Charlottes Waters. (Christ. Giles)

Erem. Waldii F. v. M. affinis, haec drupam gerit globosam, 3 ad 4 mm metientem, 4-locularem, 4-spermam. Folia interdum tantum lineam (2,5 mm) longa et corolla vix semipollicaris (1,2 cm) longa.

11. Pholidia resinosa Endl. in Ann. Mus. Wien II (1838) 203; Nov. Stirp. Dec. 50; Benth. Fl. Austr. V. 11; DC. Prodr. XI, 713. — *Eremophila resinosa* F. v, M. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 296; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) supplem. plate II; Rep. Babb. Exped. 18 - nomen. — Fruticulus? Rami tenues, simplices v. pauciramulosi, cortice albido-tomentoso, dense papilloso tecti, papillis statu vivo resinosis, folia dissita, interdum subopposita, cuneato-obovata, obtusa, breviter apiculata, crassiuscula, dense albido-tomentosa, pilis stellatis ad 10 mm longa, antice 6 mm lata, sicca nigrescentia. Flores singuli, pedicelli brevissimi. Calyx basin usque fissus, dense floccoso-tomentosus, segmenta acuminata, basin corollae tantum amplectentia, 6 ad 7 mm longa. Corolla basi tenui-cylindracea, deinde ampliata, campanulacea, extus dense stellatim pilosa, lobi breves rotundati breviter apiculati, superiores altius connati quam ceteri, anticus paulo major, omnes etiam intus pilosi, tota corolla circ. 1,5 cm longa, ad orificium 6 ad 7 mm diametro. Stamina 4, quam corolla breviora, satis inaequalia, antherae magnae reniformes. Ovarium densissime pilosum, supra attenuatum, 4-loculare cum ovulo 1 in cellula quaque.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen King Georges Sound und Swan-River (Roë II!) — Vielleicht gehört hierher (Drummond 517!) Exempl. ohne Blt. im Wiener Herb.

Descriptio plerumque ex icone Muelleriana supra cit., specimina quae in herbariis praestant, omnia pessima. Species indumento sordide albo-griseo notabilis, florum rudimenta tantum vidi.

12. Pholidia Delisseri F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 11. — *Eremophila Delisserii* F. v. M. Fragm. Phyt. Austr. V (1866) 108 t. 41 (?) et Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 43.—Fruticulus humilis semimetralis v. fere metralis undique tomento albo, pilis stellatis brevibus composito tectus, glandulae (resinosae?) sparsae in cortice. Folia opposita v. rarius subopposita, vix petiolata, obovata, margine integra obtusa saepius reflexa (in ramis vetustioribus semper), dense albide-tomentosa, utplurimum 10 mm longa, antice ad 6 mm lata. Flores semper singuli ex axillis superioribus. Calyx albo-tomentosus, profunde fissus, segmenta imbricantia, oblonga, obtusa, 6 ad 7 mm longa. Corollae pars basilaris anguste cylindracea, quam calyx longior, dein-

de ampliata, campanulacea, superne in lobos 5 pro rata breves divisa, extus ubique tomentosa, pallide coerulea, lobi latissime ovati v. suborbiculares brevi- apiculati, margine fimbriati, lobus anticus paulo major, tota corolla ceterum vix bilabiata dicenda, intus paulum supra partem cylindraceam ad insertionem staminum annulo dense tomentoso obsita, ceterum sparsim pilosa, tota 1,8 ad 2 cm longa, ad orificium circ. 1,2 cm diametro. Stamina 4, inter se vix diversa, in corolla abscondita, antherae loculamenta valde divergentia. Ovarium ovatum, acutatum, in stylum filiformem corollam subsuperantem angustatum, dense lanatum, biloculare. De fructu maturo nil scimus. — Species haud bene nota, mihi non visa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. In den Ebenen nördlich von der Bucht Great Australian Bight (Delisser). SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Fowlers bay (Giles!)

Diagnosin meam scripsi juvantibus iconibus 2 supra citatis, etiam Bentham v. cl. alabastrum tantum praesto habuit. Inter figuras analyticas tabulae Iconographiae Muellerianae sub numero 10 calyx vetustior (aged calyx) delineatus est segmentis 5 stellatis cuneatis bene majoribus et circumferentia diversissimis compositus quam sub anthesi observantur. Suspicor hanc figuram erronee in hac tabula esse depictam. In tabula XLI Fragmentorum Phyt. Austr. iconem valde discrepantem invenimus.

13. Pholidia exotrachys Kraenzl. — *Eremophila exotrachys* Kraenzl. in Kew Bull. (1925) 283. — Fruticulus, ut videtur parvus, ramosus, rami oblique erecti, stricti, 10 ad 15 cm longi, dense foliati, cortice cinnamomeo, breviter albido-piloso tecti. Folia dissita, parva, erecta, nunquam reclinata, sessilia, obovata, breviter crasseque apiculata, plana (non longitudinaliter plicata), margine integra, 6 ad 7 mm longa, 3 mm lata, crassiuscula, utrinque brevi-pilosa. Flores apicem versus ramorum singuli ex axillis foliorum orientes, brevissime pedicellati. Calyx circiter dimidium usque fissus, segmenta late oblonga, apice rotundata, totus campanulatus, 6 mm longus, corollae fere dimidium aequans, ubique dense stellatim pilosus. Corolla cylindraceo-campanulacea, sicca sordide purpurea, extus pilis longis simplicibus albidis vestita, 1,4 cm longa, lobi transverse oblongi, vix patuli, breves, antice retusi. Stamina quam corolla breviora, in tubo inclusa, Ovarium mihi non visum.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Victoria desert, camp 41 (R. Helms! 4. Sept. 91). — Herb. Kew.

Specimina unica mihi visa glutine adeo copioso papyro affixa erant, ut ea dissolvere non ausus sim. Convenit haec species habitu cum *Phol. scoparia* R. Br. et *Phol. resinosae* affinior videtur quam ulli. Similitudinem porro habet cum compluribus hujus affinitatis, folia tamen stricta et mini-

me recurva. — Nomen sumpsi de corolla extus densissime villosa.

14. Pholidia Weldii (F. v. M.) Diels in sched. — *Eremophila Weldii* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VII (1870) 109, Myop. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 50 fig. sinistra. — Frutex ramosissimus, glaber, tuberculosus, tubercula sparsa, nitida. Folia numerosissima, minuta, obovata, glabra, antice rotundata, basin versus cuneata, crassiuscula, 5 mm longa 2,5 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis superioribus, pedicelli circ. 3 mm longi. Calyx ovatus acutus, glaber 3 mm longus. Corolla e parte cylindracea brevi sensim ampliata, infundibuliformis, lobi laterales late ovati, obtuse acutati, circ. 2,5 mm longi, lobus anticus multo latior, tota corolla circ. 8 mm longa, extus glabra, intus spasissime pilosa. Stamina circ. aequilonga in tubo inclusa, basi ipsa pilosa, ceterum glabra. Ovarium ovatum pilosum, stylus sparsim pilosus corollam superans sigmoideo-flexus, drupa bilocularis. Flores violacei v. albi, fauce violacea ornati, sicci nigricantes ut tota planta.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Am Ufer der Great Bight-Bucht. (Fitzgerald, Webster!) Coolgardie, auf steinigem Lehm (Diels 5224! 1695!) Goldfelder (Diels 3514! 3515!)

Figura dextra tabulae Muellerianae supra citatae me judice non *Er. Weldii* F. v. M. adscribenda est, differt foliis multo minoribus potius latis acutis, floribus plus duplo minoribus, cortice multo densius papilloso quam in *Er. Weldii* typica observamus. — Est forsan species nova.

15. Pholidia divaricata F. v. M. in Trans. Phil. Soc. Victoria I 1855) 47; in Hook, Kew Journ. VIII, 201; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 14. — *Eremophila divaricata* F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exp. (1858) 18, Trans. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 293; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 55, — *Sentis rhynchocarpa* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. IV (1863) 48, VI, 150. — Frutex metralis et ultra, multiramosus, rami graciles, ascedentes, cortice rimoso, glabro v. sparsim minuteque pilosulo vestiti. Folia numerosa, liuearia v. linearia-lanceolata, acuta, sessilia, glabra, basin versus angustata, 1 ad 1,8 cm longa, antice 3 mm lata, Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum paulo minorum orientes, vivi purpurei s. albi, purpureo-signati, sicci nigricantes (ut tota planta), Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta 4 ovata, acuta, circ. 3 mm longa, margine albido-pilosa v. fimbriata. Corolla e basi ipsa pro rata longe cylindracea, sensim ampliata, campanulacea, in lobos 5 subaequilongos valde reflexos divisa, lobi labii superioris alte connati, acuti, laterales latiores oblongi acuti, anticus late ovatus, acutus, tota corolla extus brevi-pilosa, intus glabra, excepta zona paulum supra basin tubi ad insertionem staminum dense pilosa et altera media in fauce. Stamina 4 corollae subaequiloga, filamenta tenuissima, antherae profunde reniformes. Ovari-

um ovatum, acutum, 4-loculare, stylus tenuis corollam paulo excedens, drupa ad 10 mm longa.

N. S. WALES. Murray-Fluß (F. v. Mueller!), Darling-Fluß (Victor. Exped. leg. Mrs. Ford), Nebenflüsse des oberen Darling (Bowman), Mallee scrub (Wilhelmi!), Wanaaring (Bowman!). — SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Murray River desert (F. v. Mueller!). VICTORIA.— Swan hill (French!).

16. Pholidia Behriana F. v. M. in Linnaea XXV (1852) 430; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 12. — *Eremophila Behriana* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasman. III (1859) 296 et Myop. Pl. II (Lithogr. t. 44), Rep. Babb. Exped. 18 *(Behrii)*. — Fruticulus parvus ad 2,5 cm altus, multiramosus. Rami erecti v. ascendentes, cortice brunneo rarius glabro plerumque piloso tecti, satis dense foliati. Folia toto ambitu spathulato-rhombea, obtuse acutata sessilia, antice in margine denticulata, carnosula subtus manifeste reticulata, minute ciliata, indistincte papillosa, 6 ad 12 mm longa, antice 6 ad 7 mm lata. Flores singuli brevissime pedunculati, pedicelli necnon calyces longe pilosi. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta dense pilosa et ciliata, acuminata, 5 mm longa. Corolla infundibuliformis, e basi (non cylindracea) sensim ampliata, extus glabra, intus ubique praesertim antice longe pilosa, labium superius segmentis 2 paulo majoribus oblongis, acutis, longe connatis, labium inferius lobis 2 minutis lateralibus et intermedio majore rotundata, apiculato compositum, tota corolla 10 mm longa, etiam sub anthesi paulum ringens. Stamina majora orificium corollae subaequantia, antherae parvae, ovarium oblongum 1,5 mm longum, stylus filiformis apice curvatus, 5 mm longus, stigma minutissimum globosum, drupa 4-locellaris.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Tumby bay (Wilhelmi!), Gawler river (Behr!), Dombey bay (F. v. M!).

A *Phol. brevifolia* Benth. cui habitu affinis videtur omnibus characteribus diversa.

17. Pholidia Battii (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila Battii* F. v. M. in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales V (1890) 187. — Fruticulus parvus, multiramosus, squarrosus, rami 10 cm longi vel vix longiores, cortice brunneo tecti, tota planta ubique pilis vel setulis albis dense vestita. Folia cuneata, antice dilatata, in dimidio anteriore paucidentata, dentes utrinque 2 vel 4 cum apiculo, longiora oblanceolata, breviora rhombea 4 ad (utplurimum) 8 mm longa, antice 1,5 mm lata, saepius longitudinaliter plicata. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum mediis in ramulis orientes, pedicelli quam folia multo breviores, vix 3 mm longi. Calyx ample campanulatus, dimidium usque fis-

sus, segmenta triangula, fimbriata, acuta, totus calyx 7 mm longus, segmenta ad 4 mm longa, basi 3 mm lata. Corolla 1,5 cm longa, extus sparsim pilosa, campanulacea vel subcylindracea, lobi superiores breviores, retusi, laterales longiores, lanceolati, subobliqui, anterior brevior subrotundato-retusus, tota corolla intus sparsim pilosa, pallide coerulea. Stamina 4 quam tubus breviora. Ovarium pilosum cum stylo quam corolla brevius. „Drupa pro flore magna, globosa, 8 ad 9 mm diametro, extus pilis minutis densis vestita, putamen crassum, durum, late sulcatum." [Haec e diagnosi originaria.]

SÜDLICHES AUSTRALIEN. An der Grenze von Süd- und West-Australien unmittelbar am Meere bei Eucla (Batt!) — Exam. spec. typ. herb. Kewensis.

Planta a cl. Libero Barone F. de Mueller haud feliciter cum *Eremophila Goodwini* sua comparata quacum nullo charactere convenit et omnino diversissima est. An re vera species sit annon potius var. *Ph. Behrianae* F. v. M. pro certo dicere non audeo.

18. Pholidia Woolsiana F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austral. V (1870) 12. — *Eremophila Woolsiana* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. I, 125 t. 7 et VI, 151; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 47; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 542. — Frutex metralis et ultra, ubique pilis brevibus sericeis tectus, dense foliatus, folia dissita, 5 ad 10 mm longa, ovata v. oblonga, acuta v. elliptica, obtusa, (cf. fig. sinistram in tab. s. c.) crassiuscula, glabra, plerumque margine integra v. obscure denticulata (cf. figuram dextr. ejusdem tab.). Flores brevi-pedicellati, singuli ex axillis foliorum apicalium rami cujusque. Calyx basin usque fissus, ipse et pedicelli dense pilosi, segmenta angusta acuminata, c. 4 mm longa. Corollae violaceae pars inferior cylindracea 4 ad 5 mm longa, superior ampliata, campanulacea, segmenta omnia ubi libera oblonga, obtusa, vix diversa, superiora 2 paulo longius connata, quam cetera 3, anterior vix major, tota corolla 1,2 ad 1,5 cm longa, fusco-brunnea, extus et intus glabra, excepto pulvinari intus in lobo intermedio. Stamina corollam non excedentia, antherarum loculamenta paulum divergentia. Ovarium oblongum, superne attenuatum, calyci aequilongum, biloculare, stylus corollam excedens, stigma breve capitatum. Drupa bi v. 4- locularis, loculamentis interdum partim abortivis.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Salt river, Oldfield-River, (Maxwell) Stokes Inlet (Drummond 162). Port Gregory (F. v. Müller!), Avon District, Tammin (Diels 5017!).

var. **dentata** Ewart. — *Eremophila Woolsiana* F. v. M. nova var. Ewart in Journ. and Proc. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales XLII (1909) 187. — Differt a typo foliis minoribus margine irregulariter dentatis, sparsim pilosis et fructu quam calyx longiore. — Var. mihi non

visa.

Cowcowing-Lakes (M. Koch 1259), Youndegin, York East (Al. Eaton).

19. Pholidia crassifolia F. v. M. in Linnaea XXV (1852) 430; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 11. — *Eremophila crassifolia* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 297; Rep. Babb. Exped. 18, Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I, 148; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 46. — Frutex metralis et ultra, multiramosus, rami stricti, ascendentes, dense foliati, cortice sparsissime et brevi-piloso tecti, folia dissita, oblonga, obtusa, compilcata, crasse coriacea, sicca valde venosa, reflexa, in apicibus ramorum dense congesta, 8 ad 12 mm longa, 5 ad 8 mm lata, in ramis non florentibus interdum majora. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum brevissime pedicellati, pedicelli, calyces, necnon corollae extus glabra. Calyx profunde fere basin usque fissus, segmenta ovata, acuminata, 3,5 mm longa. Corolla ex ipsa basi sensim ampliata (non cylindracea), manifeste bilabiata, lobi labii superioris apice tantum sejuncti, acuti, fere omnino connati, lobi laterales late ovati, acuti, divergentes, lobus anticus late transverse oblongus, apiculatus, corolla intus sparsim puberula, praesertim in lobo antico, tota ad 10 mm longa, sicca sordide rubra. Stamina in corolla abscondita, antherae late reniformes, ovarium quadriloculare, loculi monospermi, drupa minute rugulosa.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Am Fuße des Mt. Greenby, Dombey bay, Spencer's Gulf (Wilhelmi! Diels 6618!), Fowlers bay (Richards!).

Habitu et foliis *Myoporum refractum* Maiden et Betche in memoriam revocat. Specimina mea manca fuerunt adeo ut majorem partem diagnosis meae praesertim interiores partes floris necnon fructus, e tabula 46 Iconographiae Muellerianae describere coactus fuerim.

20. Pholidia brevifolia Benth. Fl. Austral. V (1870) 12. — *Pseudopholidia brevifolia* A. DC. in Prodr. XI (1847) 704. — *Eremophila brevifolia* F. v. M. System. Census Austr. Pl. (1882) 104 et Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 45, Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 542. *Myoporum brevifolium* Bartl. in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. I (1844/5) 350. — Frutex 2 ad 3 m altus, multiramosus, cortice brunneo, glabro omnino tectus, polyphyllus, folia numerosissima in partibus supremis ramulorum densa v. dissita, longiora quam internodia, sese obtegentia, infra remotiora, recurva, toto ambitu rhombea, paucidentata, supra glabra, subtus glandulis quibusdam pro rata magnis obsita, 6 ad 8 mm longa, 5 ad 6 mm lata. Pedunculi axillares, plerumque singuli, rarius bini, ipsi quam folia breviores, ebracteolati. Calyx brevis, profunde fissus, segmenta aequalia, linearia, apice ipsa obtusata, quam corolla mnlto brevi-

or, 3,25 mm longa, minute glandulosa. Corolla e basi anguste cylindracea ampliata, campanulacea, in lobos 5 satis breves divisa, quorum 4 subaequales, rotundati, superiores bini magis approximati, laterales divergentes, anticus multo major subquadratus, emarginatus, quasi labium inferius formans, extus omnino glabra, intus in fauce lanato-barbata, alba v. pallide violacea, 10 mm longa, ad orificium 5 ad 6 mm diametro. Stamina 4 didynamia, in fauce satis profunde affixa, antherae pro rata magnae reniformes. Ovarium subcompressum, glabrum 1,5 mm longum, stylus 7 mm longus, stigma minutum, drupa bilocularis.

var. **flabellifolia** F. v. M, differt foliis latiusculis a typo, cui ceterum etiam habitu simillima.

SÜDWEST - AUSTRALIEN. Swan - River - Gebiet. Bei Perth (Preiss 2335! 2382! Drummond 445!), ohne Standort (Roe!), zwischen Moore- und Murchison-River (E. Pritzel 710!), am Greenough-Fluss in offenen Sandflächen (Pritzel, comm. Diels 4218!). — WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Victoria, nördlich bei Geraldson (Diels 4134!), King Georgs Sound. (F. v. M.?)

21. Pholidia Dempsteri (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb.— *Eremophila Dempsteri* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austral. X (1876) 60, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 51; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 539. — Frutex virgato-ramosus. Rami angulati, saepius rimis longitudinalibus praediti et sparsim tuberculati, saepius fere aphylli, sicci nigricantes, glabri, folia pro planta valde reducta, linearia, acuta, ad 6 mm longa, vix 1 mm (saepius $^1/_3$ mm) lata. Flores in apicibus ramulorum in spicas laxiusculas paucifloras dispositi, pedicelli vix 5 mm longi, glabri. Calycis segmenta 5 non imbricantia, oblanceolata, acuta, densissime albobarbata v. lanata, 3 ad 4 mm longa, vix 2 mm lata. Corolla violacea subduplo longior, brevi-campanulacea, extus et intus sparsim puberula, lobi labii superioris et laterales vix diversi rotundati, breviter acutati, lobus anticus paulo latior, retusus, leviter emarginatus, subhexagonus, lobi margine ciliati. Stamina brevia in tubo abscondita. Ovarium ovatum cum stylo dense pilosum in fundo tubi absconditum, quadriloculare cum ovulis 2 suprapositis in loculo quoque.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Frasers Range u. Esperance Bay (Dempster comm. L. Diels 6619! ex herb. Melbourne spec. typ. collectoris! — Dundas (L. Diels 5254!).

Recedit ab omnibus adhuc notis villositate segmentorum calycis qua specimina post anthesin segmentisque magis dehiscentibus aspectum praebent singularem, eoque magis quod hoc tempore caules foliorum destituti esse solent. Flores in spicam dispositi excepta hac specie non observantur in *Myoporaceis*. In specimine typico cl. Dempsteri fere paniculam habemus.

22. Pholidia scoparia R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 517; DC. Prodr. XI, 713; Endl. Iconogr. t. 66, Gen. Pl. 642; Benth. Fl. Austr. V. 10; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV 206. — *Eremophila scoparia* F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exp. (1858) 18, in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 295, Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. V (1865) 22 et VI, 296, Myopor. Pl. II.(Lithogr.) t. 40; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 542. — Frutex erectus, rami ramulique stricti, cortice griseo vel sordide argenteo-squamuloso tecti, ceterum glabri, folia opposita, apice saepius recurva, linearia vel anguste lineari- lanceolata, 1 ad 5 cm longa, 2 ad 3 mm lata, eodem modo quo rami griseo-squamulosa, Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum interdum tot quot folia, pedicelli brevissimi. Calyx pro flore parvus, haud profunde fissus, ad 4 mm longus, segmenta triangula, acuta, Corolla e basi tenui-cylindracea subito ampliata, campanulacea, fere ventricoso-inflata, extus undique pustulosa, pustulis nitidis, ceterum glabra, limbus brevis vix bilabiatus, lobi 4 inter se vix diversi, aequales rotundati, anticus paulo major, minute bilobulus v. emarginatus, omnes brevissime ciliati, corolla intus sparsim puberula, 1,3 ad 1,5 cm longa, ad orificium 7 ad 8 mm diametro. Stamina brevia, haud valde diversa, paulum supra partem cylindraceam corollae inserta, antherae reniformes, tenui-barbatae. Ovarium ovatum, 4- loculare cum 1 semine in loculo quoque, stylus tenuis, leviter curvatus, 1,8 cm longus, stigma minutum, globosum. — Flores coerulei.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Spencers Gulf (R. Brown), im Scrub am Murray River und Spencers Gulf (F. v. Mueller!, Wilhelmi!), Lewins Land (Ferd. Bauer!), Mt. Lyndhurst (M. Koch 177!), Gawlers Range (Sullivan), Lake Gairdner (Babbage), Darling River (Id.) — N. S. WALES. Nandiroga Creek bis zu Barrier Range (Victorian Exped.) — WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie District (Webster! ex Diels), Gibraltar (Sp. Moore!).

A colonis anglicis „Balsamshrub", ab autochthonis „Waeooka" nuncupatur. — Cl. L. Diels refert, hanc speciem septentrionem versus ad regionem „Austin" dictam observatam esse ibique varietatem foliis alternantibus floribusque majoribus inveniri, quae forsan species nova sit. — Ferd. Bauer antheras sparsim pilosas depinxit, quod forsan erroneum est, ipse hunc characterem non observavi.

23. Pholidia ionantha Diels in sched. — *Erem. ionantha* Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 540 Fig. 61 C.D. — Frutex metralis v. sesquimetralis ramosissimun, cortice brunneo nitida (visco-so?) tectus, folia numerosa dissita v. praesertim superne opposita, linearia subteretia, obtusa, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm longa. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum plerumque stricte oppositi, paria quaedam si-

mul florentia, pedicelli 6 ad 7 mm longi, sub ipso calyce paulum incrassati. Segmenta calycis basin usque fissi oblonga, acuta fimbriata, obscure reticulato-nervosa, 5,5 mm longa, 2 mm lata. Corolla e basi cylindracea brevi mox dilatata, campanulacea, brevi-lobulata, lobi labii superioris alte connati, partes liberae triangulae obtusae, lobi laterales oblongae, lobus anticus duplo fere latior, omnes reflexi, obtusi, ostium corollae haud profunde fissum, tota corolla extus sparsissime glanduloso-pilosa, intus in fauce densius pilosa, violacea, 1,2 ad 1,5 cm longa, superne 5 ad 6 cm diametro, lobi 2,5 ad 3 mm longi. Stamina tubo inclusa, longitudine haud valde diversa. Ovarium et stylus corollam non superans, parce pilosa. — Fl. a Septembri ad Novembrem.

var. **brevifolia** Diels nov. var. l. supra cit. differt a typo non nisi foliis 5 ad 15 mm longis.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie-District bei Gibraltar (Spencer Moore!), bei Kalgoordie in Gebüschen (Pritzel 64! Diels 1683! 5839!), var. *brevifolia* Diels (Diels 5287!)

Species *Erem. Drummondi* F. v. M. proxima et cum hac forsan interdum confusa. Figura supra cit. non omnino laudanda, folia floribus suffulta in speciminibus nunquam ita delineatum longa et divaricata neque flores adeo expositos observavi; specimen vi quadam distractum esse videtur.

24. Pholidia Dalyana F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 10. — *Erem. Dalyana* F. v. M. Fragm. phytogr. Austr. V (1865) 22; Myopor. Pl. II(Lithogr.)t. 41. — Fruticosa. Rami teretes, minute tuberculati, ceterum glabri, folia opposita, linearia, canaliculata, apice recurva, 3 ad 4 cm longa, 2 ad 3 mm lata, lepidota. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli 1 ad 1,5 cm longi, tenues. Calyx profunde fissus, pro flore parvus, 3 mm longus, segmenta ovata, acuta, lepidota, brevi-ciliata. Corollae pars basilaris cylindracea, leviter contracta, mox ampliata, campanulacea, in lobos 5 breves divisa, lobi postici altius connati, ipsi et laterales divergentes oblongi acuti, ciliati, anticus vix major modice deflexus, tota corolla extus leviter lepidota, intus glabra excepta zona ad insertionem staminum et fauce ubi pilosula, tota 2 cm longa v. interdum longior. Stamina 4 didynama, antherae valde divergentes, reniformes. Ovarium dense sericeum, ovatum acutum, quadriloculare, stylus corollam vix excedens. Fructus ignoti.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Coopers Creek und Stokes Range (Wheeler), westlich vom Barcoo-Fluß (Howitt und Murray) — WEST-AUSTRALIEN. District Avon, in offenen Wäldern (Pritzel 762!)

Species adhuc haud bene nota. Pritzel N. 762 exceptis paucis characteribus bene quadrat cum tab. 41 Iconographiae Muellerianae et hac adjuvante diagnosin scripsi.

25. Pholidia Pantoni (F. v. M.) Baillon, Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Nat. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b (1895) 359. — *Eremophila Pantoni* F. v. M. in Wing's South. Record II 1882) 251; Myop. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 42. — Frutex squarrosus. Rami verrucosi erecti, cortice griseo et pilis stellatis s. ramosis vestiti, folia dissita linearia, apice reflexa, transsecta triangula canaliculata, griseo-pilosa, 2 ad 3,5 cm longa, 1,5 ad 2 mm diametro. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum fere tot quot folia orientes, sessiles. Calyx profunde fissus, dense griseo-pilosus, segmenta ovato-lanceolata, basi imbricantia, 4 mm longa. Coroll extus pilis stellatis vestita, basi cylindracea, deinde subito ampliata, urceolaris, lobi inter se haud valde diversi, labium superius apice tantum bilobulum, lobulis triangulis acutis, laterales et anticus (major) oblongi acuti, tota corolla 1,5 ad 1,8 cm longa, extus albida (?) intus coerulescens, glabra excepta labio inferiore barbatulo. Stamina valde inaequlia in tubo inclusa. Ovarium quadriloculare villosum, stylus pilosus quam corolla paulo longior. — Fl. Octobri - Decembrem.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. N. W. District: Gascoyne River (Pollack), Marmion, südlich von Menzies; lichte Gehölze auf Lehm (Diels 5129!), Murrin-Murrin (W. I. George comm. L. Diels sine n.!)

Accedit ad *Pholid. scopariam* R. Br. a qua differt foliis dissitis longioribus, floribus majoribus et ovario villoso, ad *Erem. Dalyanam* F. v. M. foliis latioribus et basi corollae angustiore. Utrique speciei tamen valde affinis.

26. Pholidia Gilesii (F. v. M.) Baillon, Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Nat. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b (1895) 359. — *Eremophila Gilesii* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr Austr. VIII (1873) 49, Myop. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 4. Frutex elatus, rami stricti erecti, tenues, sparsim albido-pilosi, pauci-breviterque ramulosi, folia linearia, saepius in semicirculum recurva cum nervo mediano valde prosiliente, parce albido-pilosa, 3 ad 6 cm longa, 1 ad 1,5 mm lata. Flores plerumque singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum longe pedicellati, pedicelli tenues, saepius recurvi, parcissime pilosi ut etiam calyces. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta non imbricantia, lanceolata acuminata fimbriata, 4 ad 5 mm longa. Corolla e basi cylindracea brevi mox ampliata, campanulacea, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa, lobi labii superioris alte connati brevi-trianguli, laterales obovato-oblongi, acuti, anticus vix diversus nisi major, tota corolla alba v. albida, extus sparsissime pilosa, in fauce densius barbata. Stamina in tubo abscondita valde inaequilonga. Ovarium et stylus quam tubus breviora, dense villosa, ovarium (sec. F. v. M.) quadriloculare cum ovulo unico in locello quoque. Fructus adhuc ignotus.

CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. In montibus Mc' Donnellii (Giles, Basedow 199!) Hermannsburg, am Fincke-River leg. (Strehlow 179!)

Folia in icone Muelleriana longiora et strictiora sunt quam in speciminibus ceterum optimo tempore collectis observavi. Calycis segmenta post anthesin non increscunt qua de causa species *Pholidiis* adscribenda erit; est quasi *Phol. scoparia* R. Br. omnibus partibus aucta et floribus multo pulchrioribus ornata. Flores interdum bini succedanei observantur, saepius tamen singuli. Species a *Ph. Drummondii* Diels statu sicco difficilius distinguenda.

27. **Pholidia Drummondii** (F. v. M.) Baillon, Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl, Nat. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b (1895) 359. — *Erem. Drummondii* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI (1868 147, Myopor. Pl. II,(Lithogr.)t. 5; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 24; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 214; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 540. — Frutex altus, valde ramosus, rami tenues, viscosi, ceterum laeves, folia filiformia, apice non uncata teretia v. obscure canaliculata, 3 ad 4 cm longa, valde fragilia et in herbariis raro integra occurrentia, nigricantia ut tota planta. Flores singuli, pedicelli ad 2,5 cm longi, tenues, glabri, viscosi. Calyx circ. medium usque partitus, segmenta ovata v. triangula acuta, apice reflexa, totus 6 mm longus, segmenta imbricantia 3 mm lata. Corolla e basi tenui-cylindracea vix constricta, deinde sensim et modice ampliata, lobis tamen ringentibus, lobi inter se vix diversi, illi labii superioris altius connati, anticus paulo latior et obtusior quam alii, omnes suborbiculares, breviter acutati, tota corolla extus glabra, intus in fauce sparsim barbata, circ. 2,5 cm longa, ad ostium 1 cm diametro. Stamina quam tubus corollae bene breviora, ne majora quidem ostium attingentia, antherarum loculamenta valde divergentia. Ovarium glabrum, viscidum cum stylo filiformi piloso quam tubus corollae breviore, quadriloculare, ovato-conicum, superne attenuatum. — Flores violacei. Fl. Octobri.

WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Ohne Standort (Drummond 74! 212). Im District Avon bei Tammin in offenen Eucalyptus-Wäldern (Pritzel 762! e. p., Diels 5011!)

Diagnosis scripta e specimine Dielsiano et *Drummondii 74*. Ex affinitate *Er. alternifoliae* R. Br., *Sturtii* R. Br., *polycladae* F. v. M. a quibus praecipue forma calycis et carollae recedit. — Characteres generici *Pholidiae* a. cl. R. Brown expositi omnes facillime in hac specie observandi sunt.

28. **Pholidia Hughesii** (F. v. M.) Baillon, Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. Fam. IV 3 b, 359. — *Erem. Hughesii* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VIII (1874) 228, Myopor. Pl. II,(Lithogr.) t. 3. — Frutex gracilis. Rami laeves, tenues, virgati, folia dissita teretiuscula, fere filiformia 3 ad 5 cm longa. Flores singuli axillares, pedicelli tenuissimi quam folia vix breviores. Calyx ad ipsam basin fissus, segmenta anguste lanceolata, acuta v. acuminata, 6 ad 7 mm

longa, post anthesin paulo majora. Corolla e basi brevi-cylindracea urceolaris, coerulescens, lobi labii superioris alte connati, apicibus triangulis liberis, laterales late oblongi, acuti, lobus anticus transverse oblongus, breviter acutatus, tota corolla 1,5 cm longa, extus glabra, intus lanuginosa, praesertim in lobo antico. Stamina perbrevia tubum longe non excedentia. Ovarium elongato-oblongum minute pilosum, stylus 8 mm longus dense pilosus, drupa acutiuscula. — Mihi non visa.

N. W. AUSTRALIEN. Gibson's Desert. Inter montes Barrow's and Rawlinson Range (Giles).

Accedit pluribus characteribus ad *Erem. Gilesii* F. v. M., et *Erem. Drummondi* F. v. M.

29. Pholidia adenotricha F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. (1886) V (1870) 14. — *Eremophila adenotricha* F. v. M. in herb., Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) 1886 t. 53. — Fruticulus multiramosus, indumento denso ferrugineo s. sordide brunneo in ramis, foliis, calycibus ubique vestitus, folia dissita linearia, acuta in utraque facie pilis glanduligeris ubique tecta, 3 ad 5 cm longa, 3 mm lata. Flores singuli, folia subaequantes axillares sessiles. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta linearia, sensim acuminata, pilis glanduligeris tecta et margine ciliata, ad 8 mm longa. Corollae pars basilaris in calyce cylindracea, supra calycem sensim ampliata curvula, lobi labii superioris alte connati acuti, laterales oblongi acuti reflexi, anticus brevior, suborbicularis breviter acutatus, tota corolla 1,6 cm longa extus glabra, intus in fauce sparsim pilosa. Stamina valde inaequalia. Ovarium et stylus glanduloso-pilosa, stylus quam corolla paulo longior, stigma capitatum. Drupa subsucculenta, intus quadrilocularis. — Fl. Octobri et Novembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Herb. F. v. Mueller — Melbourne. — District Avon (Pritzel 762! e. p.).

Species habitu, floribus glabris, caulibus foliisque densissime glanduloso-pilosis inter omnes eximia nullique propius affinis, ceterum etiam rara esse videtur.

30. Pholidia Bickii Bailey in Queensland Agric. Journ. XXV (1910) 287. — Fruticulus humilis, squarrosus, rami ascendentes v. humistrati, ad spatium 30 cm et ultra repentes, cortice breviter piloso, pallide cinnamomeo tecti, folia congesta lineari-lanceolata v. linearia, acuta, 1 ad 1,5 cm longa, 2 mm lata, viva certe carnosula, sicca leviter favosa, minute glanduloso-pilosa. Flores solitarii, pedicelli 8 ad 12 mm longi, erecti vel subnutantes. Calyx ample campanulatus, medium usque fissus, segmenta triangula, acuta vel longius acuminata, totus ubique pilis glanduligeris, albidis vestitus, 8 ad 9 mm longus, segmenta 4 ad 5 mm longa, inter se aequalia. Corolla cylindracea, in lobos

5 aequales, breves, rotundato-retusos divisa, extus glabra, intus dense pilosa, 1,5 ad 1,8 cm longa, ad orificium 10 mm diametro, intense purpureo-coerulea. Stamina applanata, marginibus fimbriata, 1 cm longa, antherae pro rata magnae, loculamenta valde divergentia. Ovarium elongato-ovatum, dense pilosum, stylus 8 ad 9 mm longus. Drupa ovoideo-globularis, quadrilocularis cum semine singulo in loculo, quoque 1 cm diametro vel ultra. — Fl. Octobri.

QUEENSLAND. Georgina River (Bick!). — In herb. Kewensi. Lake Morton comm. (Diels 6851!).

Habitu humistrato fere repente dicendo, foliis angustis, floribus intense cyaneo-purpureis a plerisque facile discernenda.

31. Pholidia Phillippsii (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. (nov. comb.) — *Erem. Phillippsii* F. v. M. in Victor. Natural. IX (1892) 76; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 539. — Frutex sesquimetralis, ramosissimus, scoparius, cortice viscoso, ceterum glabro pulvereo tectus, densissime foliatus, folia densa, sessilia subopposita v. dissita, linearia, leviter canaliculata obtusa, ad 4 cm longa, 1,5 ad 2 mm lata, stricta nitentia et certe viscosa, glabra. Flores bini v. terni, succedanei, pedicelli 6 ad 7 mm longi, a basi calycem versus sensim densius pilosi, pili simplices glanduligeri. Calyx post anthesin non auctus, basin usque fissus, segmenta inter se parum diversa, anguste oblonga v. oblongo-lanceolata, acuta, 4,5 ad 5 mm longa, 1 mm lata, intus glabra, extus densissime glanduloso-pilosa. Corolla basi non cylindracea, e basi ipsa tubuloso-campanulacea, mox ampliata, lobi breves, extus pilis brevibus sparsis obsita, intus densius pilosa, obscure purpurea (ex F. v. M.), tota 1,2 cm longa, ad orificium 7 mm diametro, lobi labii superioris cum tubo contigui, alte connati, illi labii inferioris oblongi, omnes rotundati reflexi, intermedius aequalis nisi paulo brevior. Stamina in tubo abscondita, antherae pro rata magnae. Ovarium elongato-ovatum glabrum, sensim in stylum corollam subaequantem curvulum v. vix hinc inde pilo obsitum attenuatum. Drupa parva calycem vix aequans, glabra, conico-ellipsoidea subcompressa, indistincte in loculamenta monosperma divisa. (ex F. v. M.) — Fl. Octobri, Novembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie Goldfelder (Pritzel 847!). — Kent: Jacup Creek (Diels 4760!) — Yilgarn District (Merrall comm. Diels 6617! ex herb. Melb.)

Species difficilis a cl. F. v. M. haud feliciter cum *Eremophila Clarkii* sua comparata (potius ad *Eremoph. Drummondi* F. v. M. vergens) — Floribus saepius tamen non semper 2 v. 3 fasciculatis semper succedaneis affinitatem cum *Myoporo* praebet, excepto hoc unico charactere *Pholidia* genuina est.

32. Pholidia interstans Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 210. — *Erem. interstans* Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 540. — „Arborea ad 6 m alta, sursum copiose ramosa, rami attenuati, una cum foliis minute argenteo-furfuracei," folia anguste linearia alterna, fere filiformia, canaliculata, 1 ad 1,5 cm longa, apice breviter recurva, crassiuscula. Flores singuli in axillis foliorum superiorum (raro bini), brevissime tamen manifeste pedicellati, pedicelli curvuli, apicem versus incrassati, u plurimum 3 mm longi. Calyx pentaphyllus, segmenta v. rectius foliola oblonga, 'acuta, nitida, nervosa, margine albido-fimbriata, 4 mm longa, 1,75 mm lata, post anthesin paulo grandescentia. Corolla ample cylindracea v. campanulacea, basi non angustata, extus et intus pilosa, lobi breves vix diversi, 2 mm longi et lati, superiores paulo altius connati. Stamina subaequilonga, basi tubi inserta. Ovarium oblongo-ovoideum, pubescens, circ. 1,5 mm longum, stylus glaber, 4 ad 5 mm longus, „ovula collateralia nunc superposita. Fructus ignotus." — Haec sec. cl. autorem.

var. **parviflora** Sp. Moore l. c. Folia breviora, flores miniati, 6 mm longi, ovarium brevius et ovoideum, stylus pubescens. Frutex 2,5 m altus. — An species legitima?

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Coolgardie und Guarlbine, die Varietät nur an letzterem Ort. (Sp. Moore! Diels), bei Bullabulling (Diels 5207!)

Pro calyce solo generis *Eremophilae* sectioni *Eremodendron* adscribenda est, ceterum *Pholidia* genuina. Corolla major quam in *Phol. Veronica* Sp. Moore et in *Phol. elachantha* (Diels) Kränzl., ceterum simillima.

Pholidia dichroantha (Diels) Kraenzl. (nov. comb.) — *Eremophila dichroantha* Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, (1905) 541, fig. 16 G. H. — Frutex parvus v. mediocris, ramosissimus, rami erecti, tenues, sicci nigricantes ut tota planta, cortice ruguloso, glabro tecti, folia dissita v. subopopsita, linearia, apice uncata, glabra, lineari-lanceolata, acuta, 10 ad 12 mm longa, vix 1,5 mm lata, in apiculum album terminantia, superiora minora fere in bracteas reducta. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum multo minorum, pedicelli 5 ad 6 mm longi. Calyx pentaphyllus, folia obovato-oblonga, obtuse acutata, pulchre reticulata, margine ciliata, ceterum glabra, rubro-violacea, 5 mm longa, 2 mm longa. Corolla subduplo longior, campanulacea, extus minute pilosa intus in fauce barbata, lobi labii superioris vix sejuncti in unum superne leviter emarginatum connati, laterales late oblongi, rotundati, lobus anticus multo major profunde bilobulus, lobulis brevibus rotundatis, tota corolla 8 mm longa, ad ostium tubi 5 mm diametro, coeruleo-violacea. Stamina in tubo inclusa, brevia. Ovarium se-

riceo-pilosum, stylus quam tubus corollae brevior. — Fl. Octobri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Oldfield: Raventhorpe, in Eucalyptuswäldern auf steinigem Lehm (Diels 4840!)

Pholidiae interstanti Sp. Moore habitu proxima differt tamen ramis foliisque non argenteo-furfuraceis, calyce et corolla. Calyx est typicus sectionis *Eremocosmi* generis *Eremophilae*.

Species imperfecte nota.

34. Pholidia imbricata Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 13. — Frutex erectus, tomento albido v. albo dense vestitus, folia cordata imbricata, ovata v. oblonga obtusa, sessilia v. basi brevissime in petiolum contracta, crassa, glabra, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm longa. Flores sessiles, quam folia breviores. Calycis segmenta angusta, molliter tomentosa, 4 ad 5 mm longa, post anthesin non grandescentia. Corolla glabra, forma aliarum specierum generis *Pholidiae*. Drupa glabra, ovoidea, calycem aequans, modice succulenta, endocarpium durum, exacte 4-loculare cum 1 ovulo in cellula quaque.“ E textu anglico translata diagnosis. — Mihi non visa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Moore- und Murchison River (Drummond 6. collection 147).

Specimina typica certe manca fuerunt; plantae Drummondianae in herbariis Europaeis continentis raro inveniendae sunt.

35. Pholidia densifolia F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 13. — *Eremophila densifolia* F. v. M. Fragm. Phyt. Austr. II (1861) 160 et Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 49; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 542. — Frutex humilis, multiramosus, aspectum *Abietis* nostrae ludens, rami iterum ramosi, cortice glabro aut minute pubescente tecti, folia numerosissima, linearia vel imo acicularia, teretia, acuta v. obtusa, leviter canaliculata, 7 ad 10 mm longa, passim arachnoideo-pilosa, vix 1,5 mm lata. Flores ex axillis supremis orientes, singuli. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta e basi latiore angustata, acuminata, 1 manifeste majore quam cetera, intus et praesertim extus dense glanduloso-pilosa, 4,5 mm longa, 1 basi fere 1,5 mm latum. Corolla e basi brevi cylindracea angustiore mox ampliata, subcampanulacea 8 mm longa, coerulea (sicca sordide purpurea), lobi labii superioris altius connati, laterales 2 breves, acuti, anticus major subquadratus, antice apiculatus, lobi partim sese imbricatim tegentes, tota corolla extus glabra, intus praesertim antice sparsim pilosa. Stamina 4 valde inaequalia. Ovarium ovatum, in stylum filiformem corollam paulo superantem attenuatum dense lanatum, cum stylo dense piloso fere 10 mm longum, stigma breve, ovarium 4-loculare, drupa tomentosa, subcompressa cum ovulo

unico in cellula quaque.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Mt. Barren and Stokes Inlet (Maxwell); Coolgardie Goldfelder (Pritzel 860!), Oldfield, Ravensthorpe (Diels 4853!).

36. Pholidia coerulea Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 208. — *Eremophila Merrallii* F. v. M. in Victorian Naturalist IX (1892) 63. — nom. nud.; Ewart, White and Wood in Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. N. S- XXIII (1911) 291 descr.; *Erem. coerulea* Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 542. — Frutex 60 ad 80 cm altus ($^2/_3$-m), partes juniores arachnoideo-pubescentes, mox glabrae, rami validi, cinerei, glandulosi, reliquiis foliorum evanidorum vestiti, folia acicularia, teretia, obtusa, quasi nodosa, articulata, sicca in fragmenta 1,5 mm longa frangentia, 6 ad (utplurimum) 10 mm longa, vix $^3/_4$ mm crassa, apicem ramulorum versus congesta. Flores singuli, sessiles, axillares in apicibus ramorum quasi capitati, coerulei. Calycis segmenta basin usque libera, 4 ad 5 mm longa, e basi paulo latiore acuminata, dense villosa. Corolla tota circ. 10 mm longa, infundibuliformis, extus pilosa, pilis glanduligeris, pars infima in calyce cylindracea, mox ampliata, ad orificium 6 ad 7 mm diametro, lobi labii superioris paulo altius connati, oblongo-trianguli acuti, laterales oblongi, acuti, omnes valde reflexi, lobus anticus multo major, late oblongus, antice leviter emarginatus duplo latior quam ceteri, intus densius barbatus. Stamina longiora tubum subaequantia. Ovarium dense albo-villosum, stylus basi pilosus, ostium corollae paulo superans. — Fl. Octobri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie-District (Diels 5196! Pritzel 806! Helmes, Spencer Moore! Webster), Gibraltar (Sp. Moore!), Fitzgerald (Diels 5877!)

An sit re vera cum *Pholidia coerulea* Sp. Moore contrahenda pro certo dicere non audeo, cum characteris essentialis hujusce speciei mentio facta non sit, folia enim illius *Pholidiae* semper articulata observantur et (sicca scil.) in fragmenta transverse franguntur, character si in *Erem. Merrallii* F. v. M. observandus esset, autorem sagacissimum certe non effugisset. Nomen specificum a cl. Sp. Moore propositum non mutavimus. Accedit ceterum ad *Ph. densifoliam* F. v. M. a qua tamen differt foliis potius cylindraceis quam anguste lanceolatis illius speciei; a *Ph. gibbifolia* F. v. M. indumento corollae longius distat, ut de aliis characteribus taceam.

37. Pholidia exilifolia (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila exilifolia* F. v. M. Fragm. Phythogr. Austr. X (1876) 88; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 28; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 538. — Fru-

tex metralis v. sesquimetralis, ramosissimus. Rami tenues valde intertexti cortice viscosissimo pilisque glanduligeris tecti, folia parva numerosissima acicularia linearia crassa obtusa leviter recurva, 6 mm longa vix ultra 1 mm lata. Flores ex axillis plerumque supremis, pedicelli paulum deflexi quam folia duplo ad ter longiores, 1,3 cm longi sub calyce ipso paulum incrassati. Calyx campanulatus, satis profunde fissus, segmenta ovata acuta, apice paulum reflexa, post anthesin modice increscentia. Corolla e basi brevi-cylindracea sensim ampliata vix curvula, extus glandulosa, intus glabra excepto pulvinari in labio inferiore, lobi breves late oblongi, breviter acutati, illi labii superioris altius connati, anticus paulo major, ceterum aequalis, tota corolla 1 ad ad 1,2 cm longa, ad orificium 8 mm diametro. Stamina tubo inclusa. Ovarium ovatum glabrum, in stylum pilosum attenuatum, stylus quam corolla paulo longior curvatus. Flores violacei. — Fl. Junio, Julio.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. District Austin bei Cue (Diels 3259!), East Murchison Goldfields bei Lawiers (Diels 3519!), Gascoyne River (Forrest comm. Diels 6625!), inter montes Alfred-Maries Range et Rawlinsons Range (Giles).

Quae dicit cl. F. v. M. in descriptione originaria l. supra c. „pedicellis .... calyci fere aequilongis“ omnino non intellego eoque minus quod cl. autor in icone sua pedicellos accurate delineaverit.

Species a cl. autore cum *Erem. Sturtii* F. v. M. haud feliciter comparata habitu valde peculiaris. In memoriam revocant specimina parva *Empetrum nigrum* L. nostrum. Cum nulli alteri affinior typum novum adhuc ad hanc speciem unicam restrictum praebet.

38. Pholidia scaberula (Fitzger.) Kraenzl. (nov. comb.) *Eremophila scaberula* Fitzg. in Journ. West-Austr. Nat. Hist. Soc. II, (1905) 29. — Frutex humilis decumbens ericoides. Rami lineis v. costis elevatulis e petiolis foliorum orientibus obsiti scaberuli et visciduli ut etiam folia, folia satis congesta, divergentia s. incurva, linearia v. subulata, obtusa, in petiolum brevem contracta, crassa, supra applanata cum nervo mediano prominulo, 4 ad 8 mm longa. Flores singuli, pedicelli crassi, 2 ad 4 mm longi. Calyx glaber 4 mm longus, segmenta ovato-lanceolata in apicem recurvum subulatum producta. Corolla 10 ad 12,5 mm longa purpurea, e basi (in calyce) cylindracea ampliata, campanulacea, oblique in lobos divisa, lobi labii superioris alte connati, apice recurvi, laterales oblongi, aequales, anticus latior et longior, tota corolla extus glabra, intus leviter pilosa. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium subcompressum glabrum, conico-cylindraceum, biloculare cum ovulis 2 in cellulo quoque, stylus gracilis, apice uncatus. Drupa anguste ovata, calyci aequilonga, rugosa, plerumque 4-locularis. — Fl. Octobri. — Mihi non visa.

S. W. AUSTRALIEN. Moora (Melbourne county) growing in clay or rich loam in flat country. (Hursthouse).

Erem. microthecae F. v. M. proxima a qua praesertim indumento scaberulo non plumoso-pubescente, habitu procumbente, calycibus glabris et corolla distingui potest.

39. Pholidia microtheca F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 14. — *Eremophila microtheca* F. v. M. herb. et Myopor, Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 48. — *Erem. Woolsiana* var. *angustifolia* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. II (1861) 160 in notula. — Fruticulus ericoideus, multiramosus, rami juniores minutissime indumento detergibili pilosi, mox glabrescentes, folia dissita, satis densa linearia recurva, basi paulo angustiora, 5 ad 8 mm longa, vix 1 mm lata, obtusiuscula, glabra. Flores singuli, pedicelli brevissimi, minute glandulosi. Calyx dense brevique pubescens, basin usque fissus, segmenta linearia aequalia acuminata, 4 mm longa. Corollae pars basilaris cylindracea, calycem aequans, mox modice ampliata, lobi labii superioris paulo altius connati acuti, laterales paulo latiores ceterum aequales, lobus anticus suborbicularis breviter acutatus, tota corolla extus minute lepidota, intus glabra, excepta zona longitudinali labii inferioris, tota corolla lilacina, 7 ad 8 mm longa, ad orificium circ. 5 mm diametro. Stamina didynama, valde inaequalia. Ovarium cum stylo quam corolla paulo longior, quadriloculare, stylus tenuis, stigma minutum, capitatum, drupa rugosa, globosa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Port Gregory, Murchison River (Oldfield comm. Diels 6854!).

A cl. autore pro floribus cum *Ph. Woolsiana* F. v. M. comparata, ceterum et habitu et foliis ab hac specie diversa.

40. Pholidia Veronica Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 209. — „Suffrutex usque metralis, ericoideus," rami supremi minute arachnoideo-pilosi, mox glabrescentes, folia pentasticha, transsecta fere semiteretia, superne plana, acuta, glabra 4 v. utplurimum 5 mm longa, 1 mm lata et crassa. Flores parvi in axillis foliorum superiorum singuli illasque vix superantes. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta linearia, leviter imbricantia, vix 4 mm longa, ciliata. Corolla e calyce sensim ampliata, basi non cylindracea coerulea, 5,5 mm longa, extus glabra, lobi labii superioris altius connati quam laterales, omnes breves oblongi obtusi, 2 v. (inferiores) 3,5 mm longi. Stamina didynama, longiora tubum corollae aequantia. Ovarium glabrum, 1,3 mm longum, stylus tubum paulo superans. Fructus adhuc ignoti.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Bei Gibraltar nicht selten (Sp. Moore!).

Examinavi florem jam a cl. Spenc. Moore dissectum haud bene conservatum. Folia teretia succulenta, habitus ille *Ph. exilifoliae* (F. v. M.) Kraenzl et *Ph. elachanthae* (Diels) Kraenzl.

41. Pholidia Sargenti Sp. Moore in Journ. Bot. LIX (1921) 246. — „Frutex habitu ericoideo. Ramuli satis graciles, dense foliati uti folia succum resinosum exsudantes, folia parvula approximata sessilia linearia obtusa, basi decurrentia, 3 ad 4 mm longa, 1 mm lata, bases foliorum valde prominentes 2 ad 3 mm longae, apices foliorum saepe breviter recurvi, folia sicca viridia. Flores in axillis solitarii, pedicelli filiformes folia plane excedentes, sub flore ipso dilatati, solemniter 5 ad 6 mm longi. Calycis segmenta basi brevissime connata ovata, apice mucronulata breviterque recurva. Corolla cyanea ex calyce longe eminens, extus glabra, tubus 7 mm longus paululum supra basin ad limbum usque dilatatus, corolla in toto 11 mm longa, basi 2 mm, superne 5 mm diametro, lobi oblongo-ovati 4 mm longi, 2,5 ad 3 mm lati, obtusi intermedius (anticus) 5 mm latus obcordatus. Stamina didynama inclusa. Ovarium oblongum, glabrum, stylus tubo inclusus 8,5 mm longus, ovula collateralia." — Mihi non visa.

SÜDWESTLICHES AUSTRALIEN. Wongan hills. (Sp. Moore 793).

Affinis *Ph. elachanthae* Diels in sched. differt tamen foliis minoribus, calycis segmentis majoribus non ciliatis, corolla longiore aliisque characteribus minoris momenti.

42. Pholidia elachantha Diels in sched. — *Eremophila elachantha* Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 542 fig. 61 E. F. — Fruticulus ad 30 cm altus, ramosissimus, habitu omnino *Ericae* cujusdam, rami erecti glabri nigro-furfuracei, folia conferta, parva, dissita v. subopposita, linearia, basin versus angustata, transsecta triangula, apice acuta, 4 mm longa, vix 1 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis superioribus, pedicelli vix 2 mm longi. Calycis glabri segmenta fere basin attingentia, triangula acuminata, margine ciliata, vix 2 mm longa. Corolla paulo longior, pallide violacea, lobi labii superioris alte connati, laterales divergentes non v. vix reflexi, anticus latior ceterum a lateralibus vix diversus, omnes 1,5 mm, tota corolla 4 mm longa. Stamina in tubo inclusa, antherae ostium vix attingentes. Ovarium glabrum, stylus subduplo longior. — Fl. Novembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Im Coolgardie-District in offenen Gebüschen (Diels 5299!).

Planta in herbario Berolinensi me judice ad *Pholidiam* referenda est. *Ph. Veronicae* Sp. Moore omnino affinior est quam aliis *Pholidiis Ericas* v. *Callunam* nostram mirum in modum ludit.

43. Pholidia chamaephila Diels in sched. — *Eremophila chamaephila* Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 543. — Fruticulus humifuso-expansus, multiramosus. Rami vetustiores cortice rimoso

glabro tecti, juniores glabri, v. sparsim pilosi, folia densissima, lineari-oblonga, obtusa semiteretia, tota superficie bullata vel tuberculata, ad 4 mm longa, 1 ad 1,5 mm lata. Flores in axillis ramulorum singuli, sessiles. Calycis basin usque fissi segmenta foliis subaequalia nisi angustiora, acutiora verruculosa glabra glandulosa ut etiam folia eisque, aequilonga. Corolla calycem paulo superans ad 5 mm longa, e basi paulo angustiore sensim dilatata, conica (an rectius obconica?), lobi labii superioris altius connati, laterales et anticus vix major oblongi, obtusi, breviter apiculati, apicibus leviter reflexis. Stamina quam tubus vix longiora inter se paulum diversa. Ovarium ovatum glabrum, stylus glaber, quam tubus vix longior. Flores violacei. — Fl. Novembri.

WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Fitzgerald; meridiem versus ad „Grasspatch" c. 150 m s. m. (Diels 5317!).

Pholidiae coeruleae Sp. Moore proxima videtur, a qua differt floribus minoribus, corolla basi non constricta, ovario glabro. A *Ph. Veronica* Sp. Moore foliis verruculosis, sepalis glabris, ovarii forma diversa. Foliis etiam cum *Ph. gibbifolia* F. v. M. comparanda videtur cujus tamen folia minora et magis acutata sunt.

44. Pholidia gibbifolia F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 13. — *Eremophila gibbosifolia* F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 18, Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI, 150; Myopor. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 52. — *Duttonia gibbifolia* F. v. M. in Hook. Kew Journ. VIII (1856) 74 t. 1; Trans. Victorian Inst. (1865) 41. — Frutex semimetralis v. paulo altior, multiramosus, cortice glabro, rimoso vestitus, folia numerosissima, ovata v. triangula v. interdum paulum elongata, acuta, gibberibus plerumque 3 bullata, 2 ad 5 mm longa, basi 2 mm lata, saepius sese partim tegentia, glabra. Flores plerumque ex axillis foliorum superiorum, singuli, brevissime pedicellati (1 ad 1,5 mm). Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta linearia, glaberrima, 4,5 mm longa. Corolla basi anguste cylindracea, deinde sensim ampliata, leviter curvula in lobos 5 inaequales breves divisa, lobi labii superioris alte connati, acuti, laterales oblongi acuti anticus major, latissime oblongus, brevi-acutatus, tota corolla 8 ad 9 mm longa, ad orificium circ. 5 mm diametro, glabra, excepto lobo antico intus brevi - piloso. Stamina 4 didynama, filamenta tenuia. Ovarium oblongum, 4- loculare, stylus tenuis, glaber. Drupa oblonga, leviter compressa, in calyce obcelata.

SÜDOST-AUSTRALIEN. Victoria, Wimmera (Dallachy! Reader! Walter!), Mt. Arapiles comm. Diels 6612! (Dallachy, Wilhelmi!), Mt. Barker Creek, Gleen Osmund Wasserfall [Duttonia] (Wilhelmi!), Tatiara county (Woods), Murray River (F. v. M.!).

De nomine specifico vix disputandum erit, nobis scribendum est „*gibbifolia*" non „*gibbosifolia.*" Cl. F. de Mueller plantam primum anno 1856

publici juris factam tunc *Duttoniam gibbifoliam* nominavit. Nihil valet an hoc nomen an lapsu calami an nescio qua de causa in „*gibbosifoliam*" mutaverit. —

Tabula supra citata 2 habet formas, quarum sinistra quoad folia optime cum diagnosi cl. autoris quadrat, dextra tamen toto habitu *Myoporum salsoloides* Tursc. exhibet. An varietas? an nova species? an *Phol. homoplastica* Sp. Moore?

45. Pholidia homoplastica Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 207. — „Fruticosa, copiose ramosa, ramuli tenues glabri, crassitie pennae corvinae, dense suberei, ramuli circ. 6 mm crassi, juniores foliis fere omnino absconditi, folia minima oblonga obtusa, cauli arcte adpressa, dorso tuberculosa, 2 mm longa, 0,75 mm lata, dorso canaliculata, tuberculosa v. glabra glaucescentia, deinde aurantiaca. Flores brevi-pedunculati (2 mm) axillares, (singuli?), pedunculi una cum calycibus laxe tomentosi. Calycis (profunde fissi?) lobi oblongo-ovato-obtusi imbricantes, vix 2,5 mm longi. Corolla 7 mm longa, e basi paulo angustiore sensim ampliata, lobi ovati obtusissimi, illi labii superioris inter se usque ad 1 mm liberi, lobis laterales 1,6 mm longi, lobus infimus paulo longior re vera late obovatus retusus, tota corolla extus et intus puberula. Stamina tubo inclusa prope basin tubi inserta. Ovarium glabrum 1,6 mm longum, stylus duplo longior glaber, apice uncinato-incurvus, ovula collateralia". — De colore nil constat. — Mihi non visa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Standort vermutlich zwischen Coolgardie und Mt. Margaret (Sp. Moore).

Sec. Sp. Moore v. cl. haec species etiam a botanicis peritissimis non nisi statu florente a *Phol. gibbifolia* F. v. M. discerni potest, habitu enim et foliis exacte una eademque forma. An huc fig. dextra tab. 52 Iconographiae Muellerianae?

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3. Eremophila.

Eremophila R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 518; Endl. Gen. Pl. (1839) 642; *Enchiridion* 318; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 665; A. DC. Prodr. XI, 712; Walp. Rep. IV, 139; Benth. Hook. Gen. Pl. 1125; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 16; F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 16 (gen. Verbenac.); Fragm. Phyt. Austr. variis locis et Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 1 — 55 et suppl. 1. 2. —

Stenochilus R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 517 e. p. — *Eremodendron* DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 712. — *Sentis* F. v. M. Fragm. Phyt. Austr. IV (1863) 47. — *Pholidiopsis* F. v. M. in Linnaea XXV (1852) 429. — *Duttonia* F. v. M. in Hook. Kew Journ. VIII (1856) 74 t. 1. — *Pholidia* H. Baill. (non R. Br.) Hist. Pl. Scroful. V, (Myop.) 421; R. v. Wettst. in Engl. Prantl, Pfl. Fam. IV, 3, 359.

Calyx pentaphyllus basin usque partitus, segmenta scariosa retinervia plerumque magnitudine valde diversa, interdum herbacea v. subpetaloidea, post anthesin semper, interdum valde aucta. Corolla manifeste bilabiata, lobi labii superioris breves magna pro parte connati. Stamina 4 didynama, tubum corollae aequantia v. rarius excedentia; antherarum loculi primum paralleli mox divergentes, rimae denique in unam confluentes. Ovarium biloculare v. diaphragmate secundario quadriloculare, ovula saepius superposita. Fructus ubi notus drupa parum carnosa, matura in 4 putamina dilabens,

Arbores v. plerumque frutices, omnes continenti Australiae indigeni ex insulis adhuc non noti. Rami necnon folia saepissime viscida v. glutinosa, flores saepius pulcherrimi.

Clavis sectionum generis Eremophilae.

A. Calycis segmenta non imbricantia, post anthesin non v. vix aucta.

a. Calycis segmenta plerumque linearia, pilosissima, non retinervia.

I. Eriocalyx.

b. Calycis segmenta plerumque obovata, fimbriata, pulchre retinervia.

II. Eremocosmos.

B. Flores haud raro bini v. terni, axillares. Calycis segmenta imbricantia, jam sub anthesi magna, post anthesin valde aucta saepius colorata. Stamina quam tubus corollae breviora v. (rarius) aequilonga.

III. Platychilus.

Clavis specierum.

I. Eriocalyx. Spec. I — 15.

Eriocalyx Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) sect. 1 *Eremophilae*.

A. Calyx non plane ad basin partitus.

a. Corolla 4- loba v. obscure 5- loba, pedicelli breves, recti.

1. Er. Macdonnellii.

b. Corolla rite 5-loba, extus glabra intus lanata, pedicelli longi, deflexi. *2. Er. Strehlowii.*

c. Corolla extus et intus dense pilosa, pedicelli recti. (Adest interdum alabastrum alterum.) *3. Er. Goodwini.*

B. Calyx ad basin ipsam usque partitus, segmenta linearia v. lanceolata.

a. Folia linearia v. lanceolata v. oblonga. Flores interdum bini succedanei.

1. Folia linearia, angustissima, 4 ad 6 cm longa, 2 mm lata, flores cum pedicellis folia semiaequantes, extus glabri, intus antice parce pilosi. *4. Er. foliosissima.*

2. Folia lineari-lanceolata ad 12 cm longa, 5 ad 8 mm lata, calyces post anthesin paulo majores, flores cum pedicellis folia semiaequantes. *5. Er. graciliflora.*

3. Folia lanceolata v. oblonga, acuta, 3 ad 7 cm longa, pedicelli folia subaequantes. Corolla ample campanulacea obscure bilabiata, lobi suborbiculares. *6. Er. Bowmanii.*

4. Folia lineari-lanceolata, stellato-tomentosa, ad 3 cm longa. Calyx ad 8 mm longus, corolla 1,2 cm longa, lobi omnes obtusi. *7. Er. Margarethae.*

5. Ut praecedens tamen omnino glabra, folia oblonga, corolla magna, extus dense stellatim pilosa intus glabra. *8. Er. castelli Arminii.*

b. Folia pro rata brevia, obovato-oblonga.

a. Stamina in tubo corollae abscondita.

1. Tota planta pilis ramosis vestita. Calycis segmenta lanceolata. Corolla exacte bilabiata, lobi breves trianguli acuti. *9. Er. Forrestii.*

2. Folia lineari-oblonga superne pustulata, 10 ad 15 mm longa ad 4 mm lata. Flores brevi-pedicellati, calyx ad 12 mm longus, corolla ad 2 cm longa, extus glabra. *10. Er. compacta.*

3. Folia subspathulata ad 1,5 cm longa, calycis segmenta ad 6 mm longa, corolla 1,5 cm longa, in fauce dense pilosa. *11. Er. strongylophylla.*

b. Stamina quam tubus corollae longiora.

1. Folia saepius seriatim bullata, ligulata, ad 2,5 cm longa, 6 mm lata. Calycis segmenta dense lanata, corolla ad 2 cm longa, lobi ubi liberi oblongi. Stamina minora tubum aequantia, majora 2 tantum longiora. *12. Er. eriocalyx.*

2. Folia obovato-oblonga, non bullata, ceterum a praecedente vix diversa et forsan varietas. *13. Er. Turtonii.*

3. Folia in apice ramulorum pauca, magna, quam petioli ter longiora, late obovata, in utraque facie pilosa, stamina 2,5 cm v. ultra longiora. *14. Er. leucophylla.*

4. Folia margine revoluta, oblanceolato-oblonga, utrinque dense albo- v. fulvo-tomentosa, 8 mm longa, pedicelli breviores, corolla ad 1,8 cm longa, lobi acuti, stamina 2 cm longa. *15. Er. punicea.*

1. **Eremophila Macdonellii** F. v. M. Babb. Exped. (1858) 18, Fragm.Phyt.Austr. VI, 150; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 1; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 22. — *Pholidia Macdonellii* (F. v. M.) Baill, Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421, Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3, 359. — Frutex valde ramosus, rami squarrosi, tomento brevi albido, pilis ramosis composito dense vestiti, vetustiores mox glabri, folia anguste lanceolata, acuta, dissita, satis densa, ad 2,5 cm longa, ad 3 mm lata, albido-pilosa. Flores in apice ramorum semper singuli, pedicelli quam folia breviores, 5 ad 10 mm longi ipsi ut calyces albido-pilosi. Calyx campanulatus ultra dimidium indivisus, deinde in lobos 5 aequilongos triangulos acuminatos divisus, 10 ad 12 mm longus, tomento albido pilisque ramosis v. simplicibus tectus. Corolla calycem plus duqlo superans, campanulacea, quadriloba, lobus posticus v. labium superius erectus, emarginatus v. subbilobulus, in dentes 2 breves acutos divisus, lobi laterales et anticus vix diversi, obovati, antice brevi-acutati apiculative, omnes ultra tertiam partem totius corollae aequantes, reflexi, tota corolla coerulescens v. cyanea serius pallescens, 2 ad 2,3 cm longa, ad orificium ultra 2 cm diam., extus glabra, intus postice in fauce dense pilosa. Stamina pro flore brevia, in tubo inclusa. Ovarium compressum, glandulosum, quadriloculare cum 2 paribus ovulorum in locello quoque v. ternis superpositis (sec. cl. F. v. M.), stylus glanduloso-pilosus corollam non superans. Fructus calyce grandescente inclusus.

var. **macrocarpa** Ewart and Davies* differt a typo drupis 1,5 cm diam. globosis statu sicco fragilibus.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Cooper's Creek (Wright), Will's Creek (Howitt's Exped.), Lake Gregory und andre Teile des Inneren (Babbages und M' Donnell Stuarts Exped.). Am Spencers Golf (Warburton) Lake Eyre, am Fink river (comm. Diels 6863!). — CENTRAL AUSTRALIEN.—Ohne genaueren Standort. (Winnecke! Schomburgk!). Northern Territory. Owen Spring's Station, Hugh river (Hill 114!).

2. **Eremophila Strehlowii** E. Pritzel in Fedde Repert. XV, (1919) 358; F. v. M. Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 19 fig. sinistra? — Fruticulus certe parvus, caules ramique tenues humifusi, cortice griseo sparsim stellato-piloso tecti, folia dissita satis numerosa oblonga obtusa, subsessilia, margine integra in utraque facie pilis stellatis dissitis

* Graviter fero, quod notulam quo loco haec varietas publici juris facta sit, perdidi. — Est tamen nil nisi forma nimium luxurians.

vestita, 6 ad 9 mm longa, 4,5 mm lata. Flores singuli in axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli ut etiam calyces sparsissime pilosi, 2 ad 4 cm longi. Calyx campanulatus alte connatus, lobi breves late trianguli, obtuse acutati, margine minute ciliati, 8 v. 9 mm longus, ad orificium 6 mm diametro. Corolla multo major manifeste bilabiata, campanulacea, vix curvata, tubus e calyce valde dilatatus, extus glaber, intus in fauce lanatus, tota corolla coerulea, lobi late oblongi, antice rotundati, 5 ad 7 mm lati, anticus more solito latior, antice leviter emarginatus; tota corolla ad 2,5 cm longa, ad orificium 1,5 cm diametro.

AUSTRALIA CENTRALIS. Hermannsburg, ad flumen Fincke (Strehlow 85!)

Caule repente foliisque parvis late oblongis ad *Er. rotundifoliam* F. v. M. vergit ceterum potius *Er. Macdonellii* F. v. M. comparanda a qua differt habitu reptante humifuso, defectu pilorum longiorum, pedunculis multo longioribus, corollae lobis posticis profundius divisis; convenit tamen cum illa specie calyce parum diviso et corolla. — Est species pulcherrima!

Suspicor huc forsan referendam esse figuram sinistram tab. XIX Iconographiae Muellerianae *Er. Maitlandi* F. v. M. exhibentem; certissimum enim est, hanc iconem non esse *Er. Maitlandi* F. v. M.

3. Eremophila Goodwini F. v. Müll. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 17 und Myop. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 2; Benth. Fl. Austral. V 25. — Frutex metralis v. minor, rami glanduloso-pilosi, cortice griseo fragili tecti, folia aut opposita aut (saepius) alterna, linearia v. lineari-lanceolata acuminata, basin versus angustata, haud proprie petiolata, ad 4 cm longa, 2 — 3 mm lata, glanduloso-et viscoso-pilosa, integra v. rarius apicem versus minute denticulata. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum orientes, pedicelli 1,5 cm — 2 cm longi, ipsi et calyces dense longeque glanduloso-pilosi. Calyx campanulatus, 1,3 — 1,5 cm longus, profunde fissus, segmenta parti integrae subaequilonga, 2 lateralia linearia, acuta, altera lateralia oblonga, dorsale latius, 2 lateralia angustiora lanceolata partim obtegens. Corolla paulo longior quam calyx, lobi labii superioris oblongo-ovati, approximati acuti, lobi labii inferioris latiores obtusiores, praesertim intermedius, tota corolla 2 ad 2,5 cm longa, extus et intus dense pilosa, in orificio 1,25 — 1,5 cm diam. Stamina 4 quam corolla breviora, pilosula, curvula. Ovarium densissime pilosum, cum stylo hirsuto 1,2 cm longum. Drupa polygona, extus reticulata, quadrilocularis, semina 2 in quoque locello. Flores purpurei v. coerulei, intensius maculati.

CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Mount Murchison (Dallachy!), Darling River (Wilhelmi!)

Calycis segmenta propter indumentum glanduloso-pilosum glutinosum difficilius explananda sunt, tamen imbricationem quincuncialem manifeste exhibent

4. Eremophila foliosissima Kraenzl. in Kew. Bull. (1925) 281. — Frutex metralis vel ultra, rami breves, intertexti, cortice brunneo nitido albo - piloso tecti, cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum valde prosilientibus nodosi, folia numerosissima, anguste linearia vel filiformia obtusa canaliculata, breviter denseque albido-pilosa, quam maxime intertexta, 4 ad 6 cm longa, 1,5 ad 2 mm lata. Flores singuli in axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli apice paululum incrassati, 1 cm longi, dense albido-pilosi. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta e basi latiore sensim angustata, longe triangula, acuminata, fere linearia, extus et intus albido-pilosa, 1 ad 1,2 cm longa, corollam fere aequantia. Corolla cylindraceo-campanulata, extus glabra, intus in parte anteriore pulvinari sparsim longeque piloso praedita, ceterum glabra, basi ipsa paulum ampliata, deinde leviter contracta, ut videtur pallide rosea, intensius venosa, lobi subaequales, oblongi, rotundati, tota corolla 2 ad 2,2 cm longa, ad orificium 1 cm diametro. Stamina profunde inserta, filamenta compressiuscula, longiora 8 ad 9 mm, breviora 6 mm longa, antherae valde expansae. Ovarium elongatum, ipsum et stylus minutissime pilosa, 1,8 cm longa. Fructus semimaturus? fere 1,5 cm longus, 1 cm diametro, putamine valde rugoso tectus. — Fl. Octobri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Laveston [North Coolgardie] (I. A. Rodway!) — Herb. Kewense.

Specimen unicum, quod praestat, more Kewensi arctissime agglutinatum est, quam ob causam marginem corollae non adeo accurate describere potui ut solitum, cetera rite descripta sunt. Est planta toto habitu peculiaris, quam cum aliis etiam ab imperitis nunquam confundi potest. Folia angustissima, linearia in *Eremophilis* saepius observanda sunt, nunquam tamen adeo densa et intertexta quam in hac nostra specie. Segmenta calycis angustissima $^{3}/_{4}$ corollae aequant, quod rarius observatur, et hoc charactere solo potius cum *E. Mc' Inlayi* F. v. M. comparanda videtur, cujus corolla etiam similes esse videtur, discrepat tamen etiam ab hac specie foliis.

5. Eremophila graciliflora F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I (1859) 298, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 12; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 23.— Frutex habitu gracili, metralis et ultra, cortice minute piloso tectus, folia lineari-lanceolata, in petiolum vix conspicuum angustata, acuminata, 6 ad 12 cm longa, 5 ad 8 mm lata. Flores singuli, pedicelli leviter flexi, ad 2 cm longi, brevissime griseo - pilosi. Calyx ad ipsam basin fissus, segmenta sub anthesi linearia v. anguste lanceolata, acuta griseo-pilosa, ad 8 mm longa, post anthesin grandescentia. Corolla e basi angusta modice tantum ampliata, cylindracea, leviter curvata, extus parce puberula, lateritio-rubra, lobi breves oblongi, illi labii superioris exceptis apicibus brevissimis liberis in unum connati, laterales late oblongi obtusi, anticus subquadratus leviter emarginatus, tubus intus glaber,

tota corolla 2,2 ad 2,5 cm longa. Stamina solito bene breviora, vix ultra dimidium tubi porrigentia. Ovarium late oblongum glabrum parcissime glandulosum, stylus tubum excedens. Drupa parva depresso-globosa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Murchison-Fluß (Oldfield).

Habitu et praesertim foliis *Erem. Freelingii* F. v. M. similis, calyce tamen corollaque diversa. Monendum mihi videtur, calyces florum figurae habitum exhibentis in tab. supra cit. omnino esse diversos a calyce figurae analyticae signatae sub numeris 2 et 3. Ab *Erem. longifolia* F. v. M. (tab. XIII ejusdem operis) exceptis foliis fere omnibus characteribus diversa, haec autem species meliore jure sub *Pholidia* genere militat, ubi invenienda est.

6. Eremophila Bowmanii F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. II (1861) 139 et Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 18. — Frutex valde ramosus, rami ultimi ordinis satis tenues, ipsi necnon folia calyces usque tomento denso albo velutina, pilis tomenti ramificatis stellatisque, folia oblonga-v. anguste lanceolata, acuta cum nervo mediano subtus valde prominente, vix petiolata, ad 2 cm longa, 2,5 v. 5 mm lata, crassiuscula densa dissita, superne arcte congesta. Flores coerulei singuli v. bini, alabastro altero valde reducto, pedicelli quam folia subbreviores ad 1,2 cm longi. Calyx ad ipsam basin fissus, segmenta lanceolata, acuta, inter se vix diversa, 10 mm longa v. vix longiora, 2 mm lata, dense albido-pilosa. Corolla e basi brevissima angustiore mox ampliata, campanulacea, lobi excepto anteriore paulo majore inter se vix diversi, late oblongi, obtuse acutati, anticus latior suborbicularis, tota corolla 1,8 ad 2 cm longa, ad orificium 1 cm diametro, extus glabra, intus antice barbata. Stamina zonae barbatae paulum supra basin tubi inserta, quam tubus bene breviora, inter se haud multum diversa. Ovarium ovatum glabrum quadriloculare acutatum, stylus corollam non excedens.

N. S. WALES. Darling Desert (Neilson), Baroo River-District, Nebenflüsse des oberen Darling (Bowman!); Coolabah (Bowman!), Bulloo-Fluß (Wawra? Reise S. M. S. Saida 1891!), Lake Morton (Ex herb. Melbourne comm. Diels 6851!).

Specimina ad cursum superiorem fluminis. Darling a Bowman lecta foliis latioribus et tomento minus denso differunt ab illis ex deserto Darling et ad Bulloo fluvium crescentibus, quae foliis angustioribus densius tomentosis excellunt.

7. Eremophila Margarethae Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 211. — „Suffrutex usque $^2/_3$- metralis. Ramuli glanduloso-tuberculati, dense et minute tomentosi, deinde glabri et cortice crasso, cinereo obtecti, folia lineari - lanceolata obtusa vel acuta sensim in petiolum brevissimum angustata, arcte et minute stellato-tomentosa, demum furfuracea, 2 ad 3 cm longa, vix 2 ad 3 mm lata. Flo-

res solitarii, pedunculi 4 mm longi, multo breviores quam folia lanata eis suffulta. Calycis lobi lineari-lanceolati, extus et intus stellato-tomentosi, non imbricati obtusi, 6 ad 8 mm longi. Corolla coerulea v. lavandulacea, tubus subduplo longior quam calyx circ. 1,2 cm longus, 5 mm diametro, extus leviter tomentosus, a basi leviter et sensim ampliatus, lobi labii superioris medium usque fissi, lobus infimus lateralibus subaequalis, lobi omnes obtusi, superiores 5 mm, inferiores 6 mm longi, in fauce pubescentes, tubus intus ceterum glaber. Stamina juxta basin tubi inserta tubo inclusa. Ovarium ovoideo-oblongum, vix 3 mm longum, stylus puberulus 7 ad 8 mm longus, ovula per paria superposita. — Fl. Junio." — Mihi non visa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Bei Mt. Margaret et bei einem Doyles well genannten Brunnen (Sp. Moore).

„Habitu et foliis *Erem. Maitlandi* F. v. M. comparanda, quae floribus multo majoribus, longius pedicellatis et calycis segmentis nec non labio superiore corollae diversa."

8. Eremophila castelli Arminii Pritzel. in Fedde, Repert. XV (1919) 358. — Frutex viscidus cortice omnino calvo glabro tectus, rami erecti satis dense foliati, folia oblonga v. oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa v. breviter acutata, brevissime petiolata 1,5 ad 2,5 cm longa, antice 6 ad 8 mm lata, glabra, sicca nigrescentia. Flores ex axillis medianis rami cujusque, pedicelli breves, longe inter folia absconditi. Calycis segmenta anguste lanceolata, 8 mm longa, acuminata, non imbricantia. Corolla e basi brevi cylindracea (in calyce) subito valde dilatata, ample campanulacea, extus dense stellatim pilosa, intus glabra, lobi pro flore breves rotundati acuti, anticus deflexus obtusus, omnes albido-fimbriati, tota corolla ad 2 cm longa modice curvata. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium glabrum, stylus fere 1,8 cm longus tubum subaequans. De colore nil relatum est.

ZENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Bei Hermannsburg am Finck-Flusse. (Strehlow 118 b! comm. Frh. von Leonhardi.)

Habitu *Erem. Bowmanii* F.v.M. referens, tamen excepta corolla amplissima omnino glabra. Est certe grande decus patriae suae.

9. Eremophila Forrestii F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VII(1869)49, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 20; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 18. — *Pholidia Forrestii* (F. v. M.) Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421; ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3, 359. — Frutex indumento albido- v. cinereo-floccoso vestitus, folia dissita modice densa, brevi-petiolata v. subsessilia obovato-oblonga v. obovata, basin versus cuneata, crassiuscula, margine integra, apice rotundata, indumento molli tecta, 1,5 ad 4,5 cm longa, 8 ad 15 mm lata. Flores singuli, pedicelli 1 ad 1,2

cm longi, foliis breviores s. subaequantes. Calyx basin usque fissus, ipse ut pedicelli pilis ramosis v. stellatis, dense villosi, segmenta lineari - lanceolata, acuminata, 1,5 cm longa, 2 mm lata. Corolla e basi angusta sensim ampliata, leviter curvata, ad 2,5 cm longa, extus leviter tomentosa, lobi pro flore breves, illi labii superioris in apicibus tantum triangulis acutis liberi, laterales ovato-trianguli acuti, anticus aequalis paulo major, omnes circ. 5 mm longi, deflexi, corolla intus basin versus pilosa. Stamina in tubo inclusa, filamenta parcissime pilosa, antherae reniformes. Ovarium glabrum, ambitu subpolygonum, quadriloculare cum ovulis 2 suprapositis in loculo quoque, stylus quam corolla paulo longior, drupa pisi magnitudine. — Mihi non visa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Lake Barlee (Forrest - herb. Mueller).

Comparatur haec species a cl. F. v. M. cum *Erem. Maitlandi* et *Bowmani* F. v. M. a quibus foliis latioribus diversa, affinis est etiam *Erem. eriocalyci* F. v. M. et *Mackinlayi* F. v. M.

10. Eremophila compacta Sp. Moore in Journ. Bot. LIX (1921) 246. — „Frutex compactus metralis, ramuli griseo-tomentosi, deinde glabrescentes, basibus persistentibus prominentibus foliorum delapsuorum signati, folia sessilia, lineari-oblonga, obtusa, basi breviter decurrentia, coriacea, utrinque griseo-tomentosa, in facie superiore pustulis sat perspicuis inspersa, 10 ad 12 mm longa, 3 ad 4 mm lata, subtus costa mediana prominente percursa. Flores ex axillis summis perpauci, brevi- (2 - 3 mm) pedicellati, uti calyx griseo-tomentosi, calycis usque basin divisi, segmenta 10 ad 12 mm longa, oblonga, obtusa, colorata. Corolla extus glabra, tubo lato calycem excedens, superne ampliata, lobi suborbiculares, tota corolla ad 2 cm longa, dilute punicea, tubus 1,3 cm longus, lobi 8 v. 7 mm longi. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium oblongum, glabrum, 3 mm longum, stylus exsertus glaber 19 mm longus, ovula in loculo quoque 2 superposita." — Mihi non visa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Yalgoo, on redsoil hills or flats. (Miss Brown in herb. Sargent 70).

„Close to *Erem. Bowmani* F. v. M. of which it would seem to be the western representative. The short pedicels and the larger and broader coloured segments of the calyx are characteristic points seen at a glance."

Calyx a cl. autore non accuratius descriptus est, tamen speciem pro affinitate v. similitudine cum *Er. Bowmani* F. v. M. *Eriocalycibus* adscribendam esse puto.

11. Eremophila strongyphylla F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. X (1876) 87, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 23. — Frutex valde ramosus. Rami (scil. juniores) tomento denso canescente cui pili longiores intermixti vestiti, folia subspathulata v. orbicularia, brevi-late-

que petiolata, integra, plana, antice rotundata, cum petiolo 1 ad 1,5 cm longa, ad 8 mm lata. Flores sessiles, singuli ex axillis foliorum supremorum orientes. Calyx basin usque fissus, dense villosus, segmenta anguste lanceolata, 5 ad 6 mm longa. Corolla bilabiata, e basi cylindracea sensim ampliata et leviter curvata, violacea, extus praesertim superne pubescens, lobi pro rata breves, oblongi, acuti, postici paulo longius connati, anticus subduplo latior, omnes margine ciliati, corolla intus sparsius pilosa, antice praesertim in fauce densius barbata, tota 1,5 cm longa. Stamina haud valde diversa, in tubo inclusa, antherae reniformes. Ovarium oblongum, velutinum, stylus glaber, corollam subaequans. — Mihi non visa ex descriptione et tabula supra cit.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Inter locum Ynin et Murchison Flumen. (E. Giles)

Erem. Mackinlayi F. v. M. proxima a qua tamen differt floribus multo minoribus.

12. Eremophila eriocalyx F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I (1859) 236, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 17 (?), Benth. Fl. Austr. V. 19; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 538; *Pholidia eriocalyx* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b, 359. — Frutex metralis et ultra, pauciramosus. Rami stricti ± adpressi, cortice griseo-nigro, dense albido-puberulo vestiti, dense foliati, pilis stellatis ramosis, folia linearia v. lineari-lanceolata, obtusa, ramis adpressa, minutissime apiculata, dense griseo-pilosa, saepius seriatim bullata, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm longa, 6 mm lata. Flores copiosi, solitarii ex axillis superioribus, brevi-pedicellati, pedicelli vix 4 mm longi, ipsi et calyx albido-tomentosi. Calyx profunde (nec tamen basin usque) fissus, segmenta lineari-oblonga, obtusa, non imbricantia, 1,5 ad 1,7 cm longa, 3 ad 5 mm lata. Corolla e basi brevi-cylindracea modice ampliata, calycem paulo tantum superans, 2 cm longa, lobi labii superioris altius solito connati, ubi liberi brevissimi, laterales late oblongi, obtusi, leviter reflexi, lobus anticus antice minute bilobulus; tota „rubra“, glabra, sub orificio tantum sparsim pilosa. Stamina breviora tubum aequantia, longiora eum paulo superantia, annulo sparsim piloso affixa. Ovarium glabrum, ovatum, transsectum polygonum (10-gonum?), quadriloculare cum ovulis 2 suprapositis in locello quoque, stylus glaber, tubum aequans. — Fl.?

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Inneres: Murrin-Murrin (Georges comm. Diels!), Marmion: 25 km südlich von Menzier (Diels 5189! 5190!)

Species adhuc satis obscura; quae praestant specimina vetustiora pessima sunt, recentiora, quae sub hoc nomine in herbariis majoribus conservantur ab icone Muelleriana supra cit. longitudine et corollae nimium cylindra-

ceae, et staminibus in icone illa nimium longis discrepant. Descriptio originaria e specimine imperfecto sumpta a Bentham l. supra c. in linguam anglicam translata nos nil novi docet. Scripsi diagnosin meam e speciminibus a cl. George lectis. In specimine deflorato longe post anthesin a. cl. Diels (5190) lecto flores copiosi ad apicem rami dispositi fere „spicam" efficiunt.

Species subdubia.

13. Eremophila Turtoni F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. X (1875) 87. — Frutex altus (?). Rami strictissimi, specimen quod praesto habeo, circ, 30 cm longum, densissime foliatum, apicem versus densissime albido-luteo-lanatum, folia numerosissima obovata v. oblanceolata, basin versus angustiora, apice acuta, margine integra, ad 2 cm longa, antice 5 ad 6 mm lata, suprema dense luteo-lanata, inferiora sensim glabrescentia (nec tamen „glabra" dicenda). Flores singuli apicem versus ramorum orientes, pedicelli circ. 5 mm longi, ipsi ut calyces densissime villosi. Calycis fere basin usque fissi segmenta lanceolato-oblonga, obtusa, extus et intus dense villosa 1 ad 1,2 cm longa, non imbricantia, basin versus paulo angustiora. Corolla [mihi non visa, quae sequuntur e diagnosi originaria sumpta] „calycem semisuperante, extus leviter puberula, lobis omnibus semilanceolatis, 2 superioribus minoribus, tubo imberbi, corolla circ. 2 cm longa, intus parce-et glanduloso-puberula, lobi aequialti, sed superiores ceteris breviores. Stamina longe exserta, germine anguste cum stylo glabra, loculis 2-gerumatis, stylus pollicaris (= 2,5 cm). Fructus ignotus."

CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Prope montes Alfred-Maries Range et Rawlinsons Range (E. Giles). Zwischen Elice's Springs u. Rawlinsons Range (E. Giles comm. Diels 6853!)

„Ab *Erem. Maitlandi* jam dignoscenda foliis obtusis haud diu velutinis, floribus minoribus, segmentis calycis intus velutinellis. Ab *Erem. eriocalyce* pedicellis calycibusque brevioribus, indumento tenuiore vestitis. Ab *Erem. Forrestii*, quae prope Ulareug lecta, foliis glabrescentibus et sicut ab ambalus exertione filamentorum." — Nihilosecius species haud sine dubitatione admittenda et ab *Erem. eriocalyce* parum diversa videtur. Specimen a me examinatum a cl. Giles post anthesin lectum fuit et ab illo Dielsiano 5189 parum differt.

14. Eremophila leucophylla Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 18; F. v. M. Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 21; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 538; *Pholidia leucophylla* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl, Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b, 359. — Frutex metralis squarrosus, rami, ramuli, folia calyces usque tomento denso albido-stellato obtecta, folia obovata, antice rotundata, in petiolum brevem sensim angustata, cum petiolo 5 mm longo ad 2 cm longa, 8 ad 10 mm lata, sursum den-

se congesta, in utraque facie pilosa. Flores singuli in parte superiore ramulorum, brevi-pedicellati, pedicelli 1 ad 2 mm longi. Calyx usque ad basin fissus, segmenta ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, imbricantia, dense villosa, 10 mm longa, 2 v. 4 mm lata. Corolla manifeste bilabiata, extus sparsim, intus praesertim in fauce densius pilosa, 2 cm longa, leviter curvata, lobi labii superioris alte connati, parte libera brevi acuta, lobi laterales ovato-oblongi,brevi-acutati, 5,5 mm longi, 3,5 mm lati, lobus anticus aequalis paulo latior, omnes sub anthesi reflexi. Stamina e basi infima orientes, quam corolla multo longiora, didynama, filamenta tenuissima, 2,2 v. 2,5 cm longa. Ovarium breve, glabrum, subglobosum, brevi-acutatum, quadriloculare, ovula superposita in loculo quoque. — Fl. Julio.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Sharks bay (Milne), Creek between Wilsons pool and Lake Darlôt; near Kilkenny soak (Sp. Moore), Yilgarn und Murchison Goldfelder (Pritzel 433! Diels 3258! 3286!), bei Murrin murrin (W. George.)

Diagnosis originaria cl. Bentham certe e specimine haud bono scripta est, quae examinavi specimina Pritzeliana herbarii Vindobonensis et Berolinensis optime exsiccata sunt. Icon Muelleriana supra cit. ramōs haud ita dense foliatos exhibet, quam in speciminibus nostris observavi. Etiam haec species staminibus longe exsertis ad *Stenochilos* vergit, qui tamen exceptis paucis speciebus glabritie excellunt. Praeter specimina supra commemorata 2 Parisiensia, etsi floribus orbata, huc pertinere videntur.

15. Eremophila punicea Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 212. — „Fruticosa v. suffruticosa. ramosa", superne dense foliata, ramuli dense fulvo-tomentosi, glabrescentes, folia abbreviata oblanceolato-oblonga, obtusa, brevissime petiolata, utrinque dense fulvo - v. albo - tomentosa, 8 mm longa, 2 ad 3 mm lata, marginibus paulum revoluta. Flores singuli, subsessiles, pedicellis quam folia brevioribus, foliis propriis 1 cm longis, 5 mm latis suffulti. Calycis segmenta basin usque libera, linearia v. lineari-lanceolata, dense stellatim puberula, 1 cm longa, 2mm lata, obtuse acutata. Corolla plus duplo longior, in ima basi brevi-cylindracea, deinde ampliata, campanulacea, extus et intus puberula, 1,8 cm longa. ad orificium 8 ad 10 mm diametro, lobi pro rata breves, illi labii superioris medium usque connati, acuti, laterales ovato-oblongi, acuti, 8 mm longi, lobus anticus obtusus, ceterum aequimagnus. Filamenta corollam superantia, basi tubi inserta, puberula, 2 cm longa. Ovarium 3 mm longum, glabrum, vix 3 mm longum, stylus circ. 2 cm longus, stamina aequans. Fructus adhuc ignotus. — Fl. Martio.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Beim Brunnen „Pendiunie soak". (Sp. Moore!)

Proxima esse dicitur *Erem. Margarethae* Sp. Moore quae tamen infeliciter ipsa haud bene nota. Ab hac differre videtur corolla majore, staminibus longioribus et stylo multo longiore. Affinis porro videtur *Erem. Mackinlayi* F. v. M. a qua tamen eisdem characteribus necnon calyce et corolla multo densius pilosa staminibusque longioribus diversa.

II. Eremocosmos.

Eremocosmos DC. ex Meissner Gen. (1840) 292, Prodrom. XI (1847) 703 et 713; Delessert, Icon. Sel. V t. 100. — *Eremophilae* sect. II in Benth. Hook. Gen. 1124. — *Eremodendron* Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 19. — *Eremophilae* sect. III in F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exp. 16 et *Eremophilae* sp. in Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. locis complurib. Myopor. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) in tabulis compluribus.

A. Stamina quam corolla semper breviora.

a. Folia integra, 1,5 — 2 cm longa, anguste linearia v. subulata.

I. Flores singuli v. (saepius) bini, interdum terni.

1. Folia semicylindrica, apice hamata, canaliculata, 1,2 cm longa, rami elongati, virgati, calyx non auctus. *16. Er. virgata.*

2. Folia semiteretia, ad 2 cm longa, apice recurva, calyx post anthesin paulo major quam sub anthesi. *17. Er. Paisleyi.*

b. Folia dense congesta, integra, ad 6 mm longa, flores cum pedicellis semilongi, 1,5 cm longi, lobi corollae obtuse acutati, *18. Er. Mitchelli.*

II. Flores semper singuli. [Excepto numero 27]

1. Folia linearia v. linearia-lanceolata, margine revoluta, crassiuscula, ad 3,5 cm longa, 3 mm lata, corolla 2,5 cm longa extus glabra v. sparsissime pilosa. *19. Er. Latrobei.*

2, Folia copiosa, lanceolata, acuminata, apice leviter recurva, glabra, ad 2 cm longa, 2,5 mm lata, corollae infundibuliformis lobi breves, late oblongi, acuti, tota 1,5 cm longa. *20. Er. pachyphylla.*

c. Folia distanter paucidentata, linearia v. anguste lanceolata.

1. Folia 6 ad 9 cm longa, argenteo-pilosa, pedicelli ad 2 cm longi, corolla subglabra, 2,2 cm longa, lobi oblongi, obtusi. *21. Er. Maitlandi.*

2. Folia circ. 7 cm longa, 2,5 mm lata, pedicelli 10 ad 12 mm longi, cum floribus quam folia breviores, corolla 2,5 cm longa, lobi breves obtusi. *22. Er. Gibsoni.*

3. Folia potius lanceolata, 4 ad 5 cm longa, 3 mm lata, pedicelli cum floribus quam folia vix aequilongi, co-

rolla 2,2 cm ad 2,5 cm longa,lobi late oblongi. *23. Er. Clarkei.*

4. Folia subtus canaliculata, glabra, 2,5 cm longa, flores cum pedicellis subaequilongi v. paulo longiores, corolla 1,3 cm longa, lobi late oblongi. *24. Er. Sturtii.*

5. Folia parva, apice sublatiora, ad 8 mm longa, pedicelli folia excedentes, nutantes,calyx 8 mm longus, corolla imperfecte nota. *25. Er. metallicorum.*

d. Folia obovata v. obcordata.

1. Folia cuneatim obcordata, pilis crystallinis obsita, laminae 1 ad 1,2 cm longae, 1 cm latae, calyx jam sub anthesi magnus, postea major, corolla paulo longior, 2 cm longa. *26. Er. cuneifolia.*

2. Folia obovata, rotundata, 8 mm longa, flores in apicibus ramulorum congesti, calyx post anthesin valde auctus, corolla 1,8 cm longa. *27. Er. platythamnos.*

B. Stamina majora quam corolla paulo longiora.

1. Folia partim opposita, partim dissita, ad 8 cm longa, 2,5 cm lata, pedicelli 10 mm longi, flores ad 3 cm longi, corolla curvata, lobi 4 breves, anticus longior. *28. Er. oppositifolia.*

2. Folia lanceolata, ad 10 cm longa, calyx 1,5 cm longus, corolla paulo longior, gladulosa, lobi 2 superiores fere in unum connati, 3 inferiores oblongi. *29. Er. viscida.*

C. Stamina omnia exserta.

1. Folia brevia obovata, 1,5 cm longa, ad 1 cm lata, calycis segmenta aequalia, a foliis paulum diversa, 3,5 mm longa, corolla e basi globosa ampliata. *30. Er. Hastieana.*

2. Folia suborbicularia, ad 1,5 cm longa, calycis segmenta valde diversa, 8 ad 11 mm longa, dense pilosa, corolla basi non globosa, sensim ampliata. *31. Er. xanthotricha.*

16. Eremophila virgata Fitzger. in Journ. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales XXVII (1902) 242. — Arbor parva v. frutex elatus, 3 ad 4 m altus, densus. Rami virgati, illi ultimi ordinis necnon folia viscida, aromatica, folia dissita erecta, semicylindracea, acuta, in apicibus hamata v. reflexa, crassa, canaliculata, 1,2 cm longa. Flores plerumque singuli, rarius bini, pedicelli 4 ad 5 mm longi. Calyx fere basin usque fissus, segmenta ovata, acuta, vix imbricantia, viscosa, margine ciliata et pilis glanduligeris albidis obsita, post anthesin retinervia,vix tamen aucta. Corolla e basi brevi ampliata, campanulata, extus sparsim pilosa, in fauce dense barbata, lobi pro flore breves subaequales, tota corolla 1,2 cm longa, lobi 2,5 mm longi, illi labii superioris et laterales reflexi,

anticus deflexus. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium sparsim pilosum, apicem versus acutatum, biloculare cum 1 pari ovulorum in cellulo quoque. — Fl. Septembri. — Mihi non visa ex descriptione autoris anglice scripta.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Paddington, in ferrugineous gravelly or sandy soil (Fitzgerald).

Proxima *Erem. Paisleyi* F. v. M. a qua differt foliis et calyce post anthesin non grandescente.

17. Eremophila Paisleyi F. v. M. Babb. Exped. (1858) 17, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 26; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 20: Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 538. — Frutex metralis v. sesquimetralis, gracillimus. Rami visciduli, glabri, sparsim tuberculis obsiti, erecti, intricati, folia semiteretia, canaliculata, linearia v. lineari-lanceolata, apice recurva, glabra, ad 2 cm longa, 2 mm lata, crassiuscula, sicca leviter rugosa. Flores bini v. (plerumque) terni, pedicelli vix 2 mm longi. Calyx basin usque divisus, segmenta oblonga, obtusa, retinervia, viscidula, basi sparsim ciliata, 3,5 mm longa, 1,5 mm lata. Corolla e basi cylindracea calyci aequilonga, deinde modice ampliata, campanulacea, lobi praesertim labii superioris breves, rotundati, anticus major, subquadratus, emarginatus v. obcordatus, tota corolla albida, extus minutissime pilosa, intus in labio inferiore barbata, circ. 1 cm longa. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium oblongo - ovatum v. ellipsoideum, pilosum, imperfecte quadriloculare, stylus pilosus, 8 mm longus. —

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Maërty (Babbages Exped.). Coolgardie Goldfields (Pritzel 846! Fitzgerald comm. Diels 3518!), ohne genaueren Standort (Diels 5218!), Marmion, 25 km südlich von Menzies (Diels 5132!), westlich von Lake Cowan (Diels 5247!)

Differt ab omnibus aliis speciebus floribus binis v. ternis ex axilla foliorum, ceteris characteribus ad *Erem. Sturtii* F. v. M. vergit, longitudine foliorum specimina saepius valde differunt, calyces post anthesin valde aucti observantur.

18. Eremophila Mitchellii Benth. Mitch. Trop. Austr. (1848) 31 et Fl. Austr. V, 21; F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. 17, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 25; Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI, 148, Pap. and Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III, 294. — *Pholidia Mitchellii* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl Pfl. Fam. IV, 3b, 359. — Frutex altus v. arbor ad 9 m alta. Rami glabri, passim tuberculati, supremi densius minuteque tuberculati, dense congesti, dense foliati, folia lineari-lanceolata, acuminata, basin versus sensim in petiolum brevem contracta, ad 6 cm longa, 2 ad 2,5 mm lata, numerosissima, dense coarctata. Flores singuli v. bini ex axillis foliorum in apice ramulorum, pedicelli

ad 10 mm longi. Calyx pentaphyllus, folia obovata-oblonga, obtuse acutata, pulchre reticulato-venosa, ad 6 mm longa, 2 posteriora majora 3 mm, 3 antica minora 2 mm lata. Corolla leviter curvata e basi brevi-cylindracea sensim ampliata, lobi 2 postici et laterales aequales late oblongi, obtuse acutati, lobus anticus major praesertim longior, ceterum aequalis, tota corolla 1,2 ad 1,5 cm longa, extus et intus glabra, excepto pulvinari in lobo antico. Stamina didynama, majora duplo longiora quam minora, tubo profunde affixa et in eo abscondita. Ovarium elongato-fusiforme, villosum, apice acutatum, quadriloculare cum seminibus 2 superpositis in locello quoque, stylus corollam paulo excedens, sparsim pilosus. Flores albi.

QUEENSLAND. Hochgelegene steinige Plätze im Inneren (Mitchell 363!) Port Denison (Fitzalan, Dallachy), Rockhampton (Thozet), Sutton River (Fitzalan, Sutherland). Armadilla (Barton), Darling downs (Laan). — NORD-WEST-AUSTRALIEN. In the Brigalow Scrubs from the Gilbert River to the Upper Darling (Babbages Exped.) — Gunnedah to Coonabarabran (W. Forsyth!).

„Lignum arboris sub cortice ipso album, ceterum brunneum, durum et textura densum, odorum, eleganter signatum et ad fabricandas supellectiles optatissimum„. [Ex Bailey, Catal. Queenslands woods translatum.]

19. Eremophila Latrobei F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 294, Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I, 125 t. 8, Rep. Babb. Exped. 17, Myopor. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 31; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 214; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 540. — *Erem. Tietkensii* F. v. M. et Tate in Roy. Soc. South Austr. (1890) 109. — *Erem. tuberculata* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1859) 294. — Frutex altus v. arbor humilis ad 3m alta, multiramosa, in partibus superioribus et ramulis junioribus, indumento albido minuto, stellato vestita, mox glabrescens et glanduloso-tuberculata, folia linearia v. lineari-lanceolata, marginibus revoluta, 3 ad 3,5 cm longa, 3 mm lata, acuta v. acuminata, tuberculata, crassiuscula, satis conferta, dissita, rarissime subopposita. Flores singuli, pedicelli tenues, ad 10 mm longi. Calycis segmenta basi brevi-connata, lanceolata, acuminata, margine tomentoso-ciliata, 10 ad 12 mm longa, 4 ad 4,5 mm lata, obscure reticulato-venosa, nervo medio paulum prosiliente. Corolla rosea, concolor v maculata quam calyx subtriplo longior, leviter curvata, 2,5 cm longa, extus glabra v. brevissime glanduloso-pilosula, intus glabra, lobi labii superioris alte connati, acuti, erecti, laterales reflexi, anticus brevior, ceterum omnes 5 late oblongi, pro flore breves, ample expansi, ex illis labii superioris ad labium inferiorem sensim recedentes, breviores. Stamina inter se parum diversa, corollam excedentes, tenuissima. Ovarium

ovatum, acutum, glabrum, quadriloculare, stylus longissimus, etiam stamina superans.

NORD-AUSTRALIEN. Sturts creek and Newcastle range (F. v. M.). Zwischen dem Strangway-Fluß und Ruperts range (M. Donnell Stuart). — QUEENSLAND. Sutton, Burdekin und Mackenzie-Fluß (F. v. M.). — N. S. WALES. Darling-Wüste (Burton) und von da bis zum Barrier-range (Victor. Exped.), Wanaaring (Bowman!). SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Thompson Fluß (M'. Gregory), Küste der grossen austral. Bucht (Great Austral. Bight). — WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Nach Diels (n. 3285) in West-Australien mehrfach gefunden. Distr. Austin. Bei Murrinmurrin häufig.

Corolla et staminibus ad *Stenochilum* vergens, calyce tamen et fructu potius *Eremocosmo* adscribenda videtur. Species per totam continentem Australiae ubique collecta pro tanta area parum variabilis.

20. Eremophila pachyphylla Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 539. — Frutex semi- ad bimetralis. Rami stricti, erecti, cortice glabro, glanduligero satis scabro tecti, dense foliati, folia numerosissima, lanceolata, acuminata, cauli adpressa, apiculata v. fere aristuligera apice interdum leviter recurva, sicca rugosa, juniora viscosa, vetustiora glabra, ad 2 cm longa, 2 ad 2,5 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis superioribus, pedicelli breves cum calycibus folia subaequantes, ad 5 mm longi. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta spathulato-obovata, apice rotundata, glabra, pulchre retinervia, scariosa, 6,5 mm longa, 2 mm lata, post anthesin grandescentia. Corolla e basi perbrevi cylindracea, sensim ampliata, infundibuliformis, extus glabra, lobi breves, anticus major emarginatus, tota 1 ad 1,5 cm longa, ad orificium 7 mm diametro, pallide violacea, intus in fauce barbata. Stamina in tubo abscondita. Ovarium glabrum, in stylum tenuissimum, corollam subaequantem, pilosum attenuatum. Fructus adhuc ignotus. — Fl. Octobri, Novembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Distr. Coolgardie, westlich vom Lake Cowan. (Diels 5878! spec. typ. autoris)

Erem. Paisleyi F.v.M. et *Erem. Sturtii* F. v. M. affinis, ab illis tamen foliorum indole facile distinguenda.

21. Eremophila Maitlandi F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 19; F. v. Mueller, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 19 (partim); Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 538. — Frutex bimetralis, ubique tomento brevi argenteo vestitus, multiramosus, rami angulati, cortice tuberculoso vestiti, folia dissita satis densa, anguste lineari-lanceolata, acuminata, brevi-petiolata, 5 ad 9 cm longa, 5 ad 6 mm lata, argenteo-pilosa. Flores singuli, pedunculi tenues, leviter deflexi, ad 2 cm longi. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta (v. potius phylla) inter se subaequalia, ob-

longo-lanceolata, acuta, pulchre retinervia, extus et margine pilosa, intus glabra, 1,5 cm longa, 5 v. 6 mm lata. Corolla e basi brevi-cylindracea modice ampliata, campanulacea, non curvata, extus vix pubescens, lobi labii superioris alte connati, obtusi, laterales late oblongi, reflexi, anticus bilobulus, tota corolla pallide violacea, ultra 2 cm longa, ad ostium 1,5 cm diametro. Stamina in tubo inclusa, Stylus leviter fusiformis. Ovarium ovatum, glabrum, circuitu polygonum (ex ic. supra cit.) quadriloculare cum ovariis 2 in loculo quoque. — Fl. Augusto.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Gascoyne: nordwestlich von Carnarvon, sandiger Hügelrücken (Diels 3648!), Sharks bay (Maitland, Brown, Milne).

Icon Muelleriana supra citata species 2 exhibet diversas, figura dextra tantum ad speciem hanc nostram adhibenda est, sinistra *Erem. Strehlowii* Pritzel exhibere videtur. — Specimina Dielsiana herb. Berolinensis pulcherrima sunt et quadrant optime cum figura dextra in tab. 19.

22. Eremophila Gibsoni F. v. M, Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VIII (1874) 227; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 29; *Pholidia Gibsonii* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b. 359. — Frutex ut videtur, mediocris. Rami tenues, glabri, cortice viscido tecti, folia ad apices ramorum congesta, anguste linearia, minute et valde distanter serrulata, 5 ad 7 cm longa, 2,5 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli 10 ad 12 mm longi, sub calyce ipso paulum incrassati, glabri ut etiam calyx. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta (v. potius phylla) imbricantia, oblonga, pulchre reticulato-venosa, obtuse acutata, coriacea nitidula, 10 mm longa, 4,5 mm lata, post anthesin grandescentia. Corolla e basi cylindracea sensim ampliata, campanulacea, in lobos 5 pro rata breves, inter se paulum diversos partita, lobi labii superioris altius connati, laterales et anticus paulo latior oblique rhombei; utrinque rotundati, breviter acutati, tota corolla extus glabra, intus ad insertionem staminum et in fauce pilosa, c. 2,5 cm longa, ad ostium 1 cm diametro. Stamina in tubo abscondita, brevia, antherae loculi satis divergentes. Ovarium subglobosum, cum stylo piloso ostium corollae attingens, quadriloculare cum ovulo 1 in locello quoque. Fructus ignotus.

CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. South-Australia, Central-District (Basedow 296! 339!). Zwischen dem Alberga-River und Mt. Olga (Giles)

Foliis ad *Erem. Clarkei* F.v.M., calyce ad *Erem. Sturtii* F. v. M. vergens.

Ab hac specie vix distinguenda est species nimium breviter descripta: **Eremophila Berryi** F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VII (1874) 228. — „Pubescens, folia anguste linearia, denticulata, pedicelli calycibus aequilongi. Sepala lineari-lanceolata, basi imbricata. Corolla ma-

juscula, extus parce pilosula, labium superum brevissime et obtusissime bidentatum, labii inferioris lobus medianus rotundato-rhombeus, lobi laterales aequilongi, semilanceolari-oblongi. Stamina inclusa, stylus pilosus, ovarium villoso-tomentosum." — Mihi non visa.

CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Extra tropischer Teil, ohne genaueren Standort (Gosse).

Praeter indumentum ab antecedente recedit praesertim forma sepalorum et incisura labii superioris perbrevi. De utriusque fructus matura non adhuc judicandum. Pluribus etiam characteribus ad *Erem. Gilesii* F. v. M. accedit."

23. Eremophila Clarkei Oldfield et F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I (1859) 208; F. v. M. Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 30. — Benth., Fl. Austr. V, 21. — Frutex 2 ad 3 m altus, glaber v. parcissime pilosus, passim glandulosus, rami apicem versus dense foliati, folia linearia, lanceolata, acuminata, glabra, sessilia v. vix brevi-petiolata, 2 ad 5 cm longa, 2 ad 3 mm lata, margine plerumque integra, interdum remote serrata. Flores singuli, longe pedicellati, rarius bini, pedunculi ad 2,5 cm longi, saepius decurvi, sub calyce ipso incrassati, glabri. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta ovata, acuminata v. acuta, vix imbricantia, 8 ad 10 mm longa, 5 mm lata, anteriora potius lanceolata, post anthesin grandescentia. Corolla manifeste incurva, in fauce pilosula, extus glabra („slightly pubescent" — Benth.), lobi labii superioris alte connati, obtuse acutati, laterales et anticus paulo major, late oblongi, tota corolla circ. 2,2 ad 2,5 cm longa, pallide purpurea (sicca sordide purpurea), lobi vix patuli, tubus basin versus modice constrictus. Stamina brevia, in tubo inclusa. Ovarium ovatum, pilosum, cum stylo piloso 2 cm longum, quadriloculare cum ovulis 2 superpositis in loculo quoque. — Fructus pilosus.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Murchison River (Oldfield comm. Diels 6626!), Sharks-Bay (Maitland, Brown). — CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Hermannsburg am Fincke-River (Pritzel 250!), (Basedow 263! 297?!, Strehlow 140!).

In icone supra cit. vituperandum videtur folia nimium remota et longiora delineata esse, quam in speciminibus observanda sunt. — Habitu et foliis cum *Er. Gibsoni* F. v. M. convenit, flore tamen valde diversa est,

24. Eremophila Sturtii R. Br. in Sturt, Exped. Centr. Austr. II App. (1849) 85. F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. 17, Myopor. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 27, Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI. 148; Pap. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III, 294; Bailey, Queensl. Fl. 1159. — *Pholidia Sturtii* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl, Nat. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b, 359. — Frutex multiramosus, viscidus, graveolens, glaber v. in partibus junioribus sparsim albido-pubescens, mox glabrescens, folia glaberrima,

anguste linearia, apice interdum hamata, subtus canaliculata, obscure petiolata, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa. Flores purpurei, singuli ex axillis foliorum, pedicelli 1 ad 1,2 cm longi. Calycis folia obovato-oblonga, bina majora, pergamenea, manifeste nervosa, apice rotundata, 6 ad 8 mm longa, antice 3 mm lata, post anthesin etiam majora. Corolla e basi brevi - cylindracea sensim ampliata, lobi pro rata breves, illi labii superioris latissime oblongi, rotundati, laterales aequales nisi paulo minores, anticus obcordatus, retusus, paulo longior, tota corolla 1,3 cm longa, extus sparsim pilosa, margine loborum fimbriato, intus glabra excepta zona ante lobum anticum et in basi infima. Stamina paulum diversa, in tubo abscondita, filamenta tenuia, torta, antherae magnae, patentissimae. Ovarium ovatum, in apicem productum, dense villosum, stylus a basi medium usque pilosus, apice hamatus, stigma parvum, capitatum, ovarium quadriloculare cum 2 aut 3 paribus ovulorum in loculo quoque.

N. S. WALES. Wüsten am Lachlan-und Darling-Flusse und am Coopers Creek (Howitt's Exped.), Bulloo-Fluß (F. v. M.!), am Murray- und Darling-Fluß (Goodwin and Dallachy!), Bourke (Bowman!). — CENTRAL - AUSTRALIEN. Ohne genaueren Standort (Rd. Schomburgk!), Hermannsburg; am Fincke River (Pritzel 165!). — WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie-Goldfelder (Pritzel 846!). — SÜD - AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Coopers Creek und Stokes Range (Wheeler comm. Diels 6613!).

Icon ceterum optima supra citata ramos ostendit multo magis squarrosos quam in speciminibus herbariorum observavi. — Species *Erem. Mitchelli* quam maxime affinis.

25. Eremophila metallicorum Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 213. — „Suffrutex fere metralis, copiose ramosus, sursum foliatus, rami patuli rigidi, folia minuta, linearia, apicem versus paulum dilatata, obtuse acutata, ipsa et ramuli minute furfuracea, 6 ad 8 mm longa, 1,5 mm lata, cicatrices foliorum delapsorum pro exiguitate foliorum satis prominulae. Flores singuli ex axillis superioribus, pedicelli folia bene excedentes, 1,3 cm longi, tenues, nutantes, puberuli. Calyx in segmenta 5 foliacea basin usque fissus, segmentum s. sepalum posticum minus, 5 mm longum, reliqua ad 8 mm longa, (sub increscente fructu), omnia pulchre reticulata, nitida, minute pilosa et fimbriata. Corolla adhuc parum nota, cyanea esse dicitur. Fructus (maturus?) ovoideus, obtusus, subcompressus, valde rugosus, dense longeque pilosus, 6 mm longus, 5 mm latus, stylus tenuis, 8 mm longus (corolla igitur circ. 1,5 cm longa)."

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Wilsons Pool und Lake Darlôt

(Sp. Moore!).

Diagnosis excepta corolla satis accurata, *Er. exilifoliae* F. v. M. habitu forsan proxima, foliis tamen non imbricantibus, fructu pilosissimo superne non acuminato diversa.

26. Eremophila cuneifolia Kraenzl. n. sp. — Frutex valde ramosus, cortice brunneo, resinoso, tuberculoso superne breviter denseque piloso, infra tamen glabro vestitus, apicem versus foliatus ibique cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum crebris quasi nodosus, folia densissima, copiosa, e petiolo ipsis vix semilongo cuneata v. obcordata, antice emarginata cum apiculo interposito, petioli 3 ad 4 mm, laminae utplurimum 1 ad 1,2 cm longae, antice 1 cm latae, saepius multo minores, superficie utraque pilis brevibus densissimis crystallinis obsitae. Flores singuli, brevi-pedunculati, pedunculi ad 5 mm longi, aeque ut folia pilosi, sub calyce incrassati. Calyces jam sub anthesi magni, basin usque fissi, segmenta oblonga, obtuse acutata, pergamenea, basi densius, apicem versus sparsius pilosa, 1,2 ad 1,5 cm longa, 2 ad 3 mm usque ad 7 ad 8 mm lata, jam sub anthesi manifeste reticulato-venosa, post anthesin valde aucta, 2 cm longa, ad 1,2 cm lata. Corolla calycem paulum excedens, extus sparsius, intus densius pilosa, 2 cm longa, lobi labii superioris apice tantum liberi, breviter acutati, laterales late oblongi, obtuse acutati, anticus in flore unico mihi viso destructus. Stamina in tubo abscondita, filamenta pilosa. Ovarium fusiforme, elongatum, 7 mm longum, glabrum, in stylum filiformem pilosum apice curvatum, 1,3 cm longum attenuatum. Fructus adhuc ignotus. Flores praesertim calyces rosei v. purpurei.

WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Gascoyne, nördlich von Carnarvon (Mrs. Prinsep (?) comm. L. Diels 5977!), Murchison - Gebiet, Mt. Hale (Crossland in herb. Melbourne, comm. L. Diels 6856!).

Flore solo *Erem. Fraseri* F. v. M. proxima differt foliis adhuc in *Myoporineis* omnino singularibus ab hac specie omnibusque aliis. Calyces foliis ter majores, plantae plus decori sunt quam corollae praesertim post anthesin. Ovarium longius est quam in aliis speciebus et formam exacte fusiformem praebet.

27. Eremophila platythamnos Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 539 Fig. 61 A, B. — Frutex metralis v. sesquimetralis, ample ramosus. Rami erecti vix v. paulum divergentes, glabri, nitidi, viscosi (?), folia numerosissima parva, alterna, obovata, sessilia, antice rotundata v. apiculata, 8 mm longa, 2,5 mm lata, glabra, carnosula. Flores in apicibus ramulorum congesti, 6 ad 8 in ramulo quoque ex axillis foliorum fere in bracteas reductorum orientes, pedicelli 8 ad 10 mm longi, magna pro parte glabri, sub calyce ipso et basis calycis

setosa. Calyx basin usque fissus, foliola calycis circuitu foliis simillima, nisi majora, pergamenea, pulchre reticulato - venosa, post anthesin grandescentia, ad 10 mm longa. Corolla violacea, e basi cylindracea modice contracta, deinde sensim ampliata, leviter curvata, extus sparsim pilosa, pilis pro parte simplicibus, pro parte glanduligeris, intus in fauce barbata, lobi labii superioris alte connati, laterales suborbiculares, anticus emarginatus, latior, omnes pro flore breves; tota sub anthesi 1,8 cm longa, ad ostium 8 mm diametro. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium dense, stylus sparsim pilosus.

WEST - AUSTRALIEN. District Austin bei Menzies. (Diels 5131!), Coolgardie Goldfelder (Pritzel 847!), ebenda bei Kalgoordie (Fitzgerald comm. Diels 3515!).

Species distinctissima, floribus modo singulari fere in capitulum congestis facile recognoscenda, florum fabrica ad *Erem. Sturtii* arctius accedit quam ad alias species.

28. Eremophila oppositifolia R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 518; DC. in Prodr. XI, 712; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 20; F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. 16, Myopor. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 24; Pap. and Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III. 293. — *Eremodendron arborescens* All. Cunn. in DC Prodr. XI, (1847) 712; — *Eremod. Cunninghami* DC. in Prodr. XI (1847) 712. — *Pholidia oppositifolia* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl, Nat. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b 359; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 538. — Frutex elatus v. arbor mediocris, dense ramosus, rami dum juniores tomento detergibili tecti, folia partim opposita, partim dissita, lineari-lanceolata v. linearia, acuminata v. acuta, fere semper strictissima, sessilia v. vix petiolata, 6 ad 8 cm longa, 2 ad 2,5 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis plerisque superioribus, pedicelli ad 10 mm longi, minute griseo-puberuli, apice incrassati. Calyx pentaphyllus, segmenta obovato-oblonga v. spathulata, obtusa, manifeste reticulata, 10 mm longa, 3 mm antice lata. Corollae tubus leviter curvatus, extus glaber, intus sparsim pilosus, lobi inter se vix diversi, anticus tantum major, fere orbicularis, illi labii superioris paulo altius connati, tota corolla ad 3 cm longa, ad orificium 1 cm diametro, lactea s. albo-rosea. Stamina majora quam corolla paulo longiora, breviora aequilonga, basi tubi affixa. Ovarium ovatum, attenuatum, 4-loculare, breviter pilosum, stylus pilosus, stigma capitatum.

var. **angustifolia** Sp. Moore l. supra c. differt a typo foliis angustissimis 1 mm latis.

N. S. WALES. Wüste am Lachlan-Flusse (Cunningham), Wüsten am Murray und Darling Fl. (Victorian Exped.!), Mt. Murchison (Bonney, Reise S. M. S. Saida!), Cobar (Boowman!). —

VICTORIA. Murray Fluß bei seiner Vereinigung mit dem Murrumbidgee (F. v. Müller), Wonament camp (Victoria Expl. Exped.!) — SÜD AUSTRALIEN. Spencers Golf (R. Brown), Elders und Flinders Range (F. v. Müller), Lake Gregory, Lake Hart, Lake Campbell (Babbages Exped.) Mt. Lyndhurst (Koch 24) — WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie Distr. (Diels! Webster), Kanowna (Diels 1699!), Murrin-Murrin (George).

Cl. Bentham recte observat, nomen non esse idoneum, cum folia rarius opposita quam dissita sint. — Praeter quasdam alias species etiam haec a colonis „honey sucklebush" nuncupatur.

29. Eremophila viscida Endl. in Annal. Wiener Mus. II (1838) 203, Nov. Stirp. Dec. (1839) 51; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 26; DC. in Prodr. XI, 712; F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III. 294, Rep. Babb. Exped. 17 Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) Suppl. tab. 1. — Sphalmate *Er. viscosa* Steudel, Nomencl. ed. 2 I, 566 et Rep. Babb. Exped. 17.— Arbor? Frutex? Rami, qui praestant ad 30 cm longi, satis validi, cortice glabro, viscido, nitido tecti, folia dissita, brevi-petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, cum petiolo 5 mm longo 8 ad 10 cm longa, margine integra, glaberrima, nitida. Flores singuli, bini, rarius terni, succedanei, pedicelli sub anthesi ad 10 mm longi, sub calyce incrassati (dilatati-Benth.). Folia calycis obovato-oblonga, ad regulam $^2/_5$ imbricantia, pulchre reticulato-venosa, apice rotundata, glabra, 2 posteriora paulo majora, omnia 1,2 ad 1,5 cm longa, 5 ad 8 mm lata, post anthesin increscentia. Corolla paulo longior, leviter curvata, lobi labii superioris fere omnino connati, parte libera brevi, obtusi, laterales late oblongi, deflexi, anticus vix major nisi paulo longior, rotundatus, deflexus, tota corolla 2 v. 2,2 cm longa, ad ostium tubi 1,5 cm diametro. Stamina haud valde diversa, omnia 4 corollam paulo superantia, supra valde incurva, fere in semicirculum curvata, filamenta glabra. Ovarium subcompressum, villosum, a latere visum oblongum, quadriloculare cum ovulis 2 in loculo quoque, stylus glaber. Drupa subcompressa.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. King Georges Sound (Roë!). — CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Ohne genaueren Standort (Tielkens - exherb. Melbourne Diels 6861!, Basedow 179! 304!).

Specimina authentica a cl. Roë collecta corollae carent, adest tamen in herb. Vindob. icon a cl. F. Bauer maxima cura delineata, e qua diagnosin scripsi. Haec icon nunquam in lucem prodiit; ut e tota ratione delineandi judicandum est, „Iconographiae generum plantarum" v. cl. St. Endlicher destinata fuit.

30. Eremophila Hastieana Fitzg. in Journ. West Austr. Nat. Hist. Soc. N. I (1905) 27. — Frutex metralis v. ultra, squarro-

so- ramosus, rami cortice rimoso griseo - villoso cicatricibusque valde prosilientibus foliorum delapsorum praediti, folia satis densa, praesertim ad apices ramorum congesta, obovata, breviter petiolata, antice rotundata, margine integra, 1 ad 1,5 cm longa, antice 8 mm lata, albido - tomentosa. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli 1 ad 1,2 cm longi, folia plerumque aequantes, post anthesin suberecti, ipsi et calyces densissime albo - tomentosi,. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta obovata, apice rotundata, eadem fere forma et circuitu ut folia nisi magnitudine ad 3,5 mm reducta, post anthesin paulo increscentia. Corolla basi subglobosa, deinde constricta, denique ampliata, curvata, extus et intus dense pilosa, in lobos 5 satis breves rotundatos divisa, illi labii superioris altius connati, breviores, laterales late oblongi, anticus etiam major, emarginatus (?), tota corolla purpurea, 1,8 cm longa, ad orificium 9 ad 10 mm diametro. Stamina longe exserta. Ovarium conicum glabrum, quadrilocellatum cum ovulis 2 suprapositis in loculo quoque. Drupa ovoidea, luteola, sicca lignosa, matura in partes 4 dilabens. — Fl. Septembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. District Austin, Nannine (W. V. Fitzgerald!).

Examinavi specimen typicum collectoris a cl. Diels herb. Berolinensi communicatum, staminibus et interioribus partibus floris ex discriptione originaria *Erem. Latrobei* F. v. M. quodamodo similis, floribus tamen minoribus, foliis, indumento densissimo diversa.

31. Eremophila xanthotricha Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 537. — Frutex metralis v. ultra, densissime albo-villosus, rami divergentes stricti, dense foliati, folia dissita, breviter petiolata, late obovata v. suborbicularia, obtusa, integra, crassiuscula, utrinque dense villosa, ad 1,5 cm longa, antice 8 ad 10 mm lata, enervia. Flores singuli, pedicelli folia subaequantes, erecti, curvuli. Calyx fere basin usque fissus, segmenta obovata, obtusa, extus et intus dense villosa, inter se valde diversa, 8 v. 10 ad 11 mm longa, 4 ad 6 mm lata. Corolla e basi (non globosa) sensim ampliata, leviter curvata, extus pilis ramosis obtecta, fere arachnoideo-pilosa, textura adeo tenera, ut stamina conspiciantur, lobi labii superioris alte connati, apice acuti, laterales oblongi, reflexi, obtusiores, anticus longior, deflexus, acutus, tota corolla intus glabra, 2 ad 2,3 cm longa, lobus anticus fere 1 cm longus, tota pallide rosea. Stamina exserta, quam corolla bene longiora (5 mm longiora quam limbus), antherae minutae. Ovarium glabrum. Fructus adhuc ignotus. — Fl. exeunte Octobri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. District Austin, Marmion, 25 km südlich von Menzies (Diels 5134!).

Erem. Mackinlayi F. v. M. et *Hastieanae* Fitzg. proxima calyce tamen omnino diversa, qui in hac nostra specie segmentis valde inaequalibus eximius.

III. Platychilus.

Platychilus Benth. in Mitchell Trop. Austr. (1848) 386, Benth. Hook. Gen. 1125; sectio *Eremophilae*; Fl. Austr. V, 23; F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 17.

A. Folia late oblonga, acuta petiolata, ad 4 cm longa, 1,5 cm lata, dura glabra. Flores inter maximos. Calyx magnus, foliatus 2 cm et ultra longus. Corolla vix longior, lobis acutis ultra 2,5 cm longa, stamina majora quam tubus paulo longiora v. aequalia. *32. Er. Fraseri.*

B. Folia obovata v. obcordata, integra.
   a. Folia 7 ad 8 mm longa et antice fere aequilata. Calycis segmenta 1,5 cm longa. Corolla ad 2 cm longa, lobi acuti, anticus subquadratus, lobi extus et intus glabri. *33. Er. rotundifolia.*
   b. Folia juniora dense tomentosa, deinde glabrescentia ad 12 mm longa. Calycis lobi imbricantes, extus densius pilosi. Corolla extus dense tomentosa intus lanata, lobi acuti, anticus obovatus. *34. Er. spathulata.*

C. Folia oblonga v. obovata, antice ± denticulata.
   a. Folia oblonga, minute denticulata v. integra, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa. Flores interdum bini, longe pedicellati (ad 1,5 cm). Calycis segmenta foliis subaequalia. Corolla vix longior ad 2 cm longa. *35. Er. Leonhardiana.*
   b. Folia ut in praecedente, minute denticulata, ad 2,5 cm longa. Flores longe pedicellati (2,5 cm), calycis segmenta ad 1,2 cm longa. Corolla magna 2,5 cm longa, lobi labii inferioris oblongi acuti. *36. Er. Georgii.*
   c. Folia arcte congesta, dense oblonga, serrata, 3 ad 4 cm longa, 2,5 cm lata. Calycis segmenta acuta, ad 8 mm longa. Corolla plus duplo longior, 2,5 cm longa, lobi conniventes. *37. Er Willsii.*
   d. Folia subdensa oblonga, dense pilosa, ad 8 cm longa, 2,5 cm lata. Calycis segmenta valde diversa, ad 1,5 cm longa. Corolla 4-loba, lobus posticus apice bidentatus, omnes acuti, fere omnino in calyce inclusa v. paulo tantum longior. Flores interdum bini. *38. Er. Elderi*
   e. Folia dense congesta lanceolata acuminata, ad 4 cm longa, 6 ad 8 mm lata. Flores inter folia abscondita, pedicelli ad 1,2 cm longi. Calyx ad 8 mmlongus. Corolla duplo v. sesquilongior, extus dense pilosa. *39. Er. Flintii.*
   f. Folia plus minus densa, oblongo - lanceolata v. lanceolata.

acuminata crassiuscula, ad 6 cm longa. Flores longe pedicellati, 2 ad 2,5 cm longi. Calycis segmenta partim subherbacea v. corollina, ad 1,3 cm longa, Corolla duplo longior, fere medium usque divisa. *40. Er. platycalyx*

g. Folia subcongesta lanceolata. Pedicelli ad 3 cm longi, calycis segmenta lanceolata, ad 1,2 cm longa. Corolla ad 2,5 cm longa, lobi omnes acuti, fimbriati. *41. Er. Freelingii.*

h. Folia lineari-lanceolata resinosa, ad 2,5 cm longa ad 7 mm mm lata, pedicelli foliis subaequilongi, calycis segmenta oblongo-lanceolata. Corollae lobi trianguli obtusi, anticus ovato-oblongus, latior quam longus, tota 2,2 cm longa. *42. Er. Websteri.*

i. Folia alterna v. opposita lineari-oblanceolata, 1,5 cm longa, 2,5 mm lata, juniora imbricata. Calycis segmenta aequalia. Corolla 1 cm longa, intus glanduloso-pilosa extus glabra. *43. Er. pustulata.*

D. Folia linearia, opposita v. alterna, ad 5 cm longa, superne sulcata, pedicelli 2,5 cm longi. Calycis segmenta jam sub anthesi grandescentia, reticulata. Corolla subduplo longior, ad 2,5 cm longa, extus et intus sparsim pilosa. *44. Er. granitica.*

E. Folia teretia 1,5 cm longa, 1 mm crassa, flores apicales in formam capituli congesti, segmenta calycis magni, 1,6 cm longa. Corolla 3 cm longa. *45. Er. abietina.*

32. Eremophila Fraseri F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. XI (1878) 51, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 8 (?); Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 215. — *Pholidia Fraseri* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX, (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b, 359. — Frutex 2 ad 3 m altus, ramosissimus, rami multifarie intertexti, cortice glutinoso glabro tecti, cicatricibus foliorum dejectorum valde prominentibus recurvis, duris asperati, folia late oblonga, interdum fere suborbicularia, longe (2 ad 2,5 cm) petiolata, breviter acutata, 1,5 ad 4 cm longa, 1,5 cm lata, haud raro plicata, crassiuscula, sicca durissima, glabra. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum, 2,5 cm longi, sub ipso calyce dilatati. Calyx fere basin usque fissus, segmenta valde inaequalia, posticum multo majus, omnia ultra 2 cm longa, posticum fere 2 cm, cetera 1,2 cm v. 8 mm lata, apiculata (praesertim posticum). Corolla quam calyx vix longior, anguste campanulacea, lobi labii superioris alte connati, trianguli, acuti, laterales et anticus deflexus vix diversi, anguste oblongi, acuti, tota corolla extus minute puberula, margines loborum fimbriati, intus sparsius v. vix pilosa, 2,5 cm longa v. vix longiora. Stamina breviora corollae inclusa, longiora tubum paulum superantia, filamenta sparsim pilosa. Ovarium oblongum, acutum, glabrum, drupa matura quadrilocularis cum ovulis 2 suprapositis in locello quoque.

Flores extus pallide brunnei, intus albi, violaceo-punctati. — Fl. Junio, Julio.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Gascoyne river und Cap Farquhwar (Surrey Exped.). Zwischen Yuin und dem Murchison - Fluß (Giles). Zwischen Yilgarn und den Murchison-Goldfeldern (Pritzel 435!), Ebenda (Diels 3257!), Murchison-Gebiet. Mt. Hale (Crossland comm. Diels 6856!), Gascoyne, nördlich von Carnarvon (comm. Diels 5977!), Ebenda (Forrest!).

Icon Muelleriana supra citata foliis multo majoribas praedita delineata est, quam in speciebus exsiccatis observavi. Figura dextra (florifera) fortasse cum speciminibus typicis comparanda videtur, figura sinistra certe erronee in hanc tabulam aberravit. Species calycibus post anthesin magnopere auctis roseis eximia.

33. Eremophila rotundifolia F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I (1859) 207; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 9; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 19; Bailey in Queensld. Agric. Journ. XXV, 6, 287. — *Pholidia rotundifolia* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b, 359. — Frutex parvulus, pauciramosus. Rami cortice brunneo-piloso tecti, 5 ad 15 cm longi, satis dense foliati. Folia dissita, sessilia v. brevissime petiolata, cuneata, obcordata, emarginata, interdum orbicularia, brevissime apiculata, crassiuscula, superne glabra, subtus et margine minute pilosula, 7 ad 8 mm longa, 6 ad 7 mm lata. Flores in apicibus ramorum sessiles. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta valde inaequalia, posticum latissime oblongum, emarginatum, lateralia lanceolata, multo angustiora, acuta, antica 2 oblonga breviacutata, reflexa, omnia circ. 1,5 cm longa, 1,5 v. 1 v. 8 mm lata, pulchre retinervia, totus calyx patens. Corolla e basi paulo ampliore modice contracta, deinde ampliata, leviter curvula, subcampanulacea, lobi labii superioris alte connati, ubi liberi trianguli, acuti, laterales latiores oblongi, anticus subquadratus, emarginatus, tota corolla circ. 2 cm longa, extus et ut videtur intus glabra. Stamina vix diversa in tubo inclusa. Ovarium ovatum acutum glabrum, stylus glaber 1,2 cm longus. Drupa transsecta polygona, quadrilocularis cum ovulis 2 suprapositis in locello quoque. — De colore corollae nil scimus.

CENTRAL - AUSTRALIEN. Inneres von N. W. Australien (M'. Donnell Stuarts Exped. (Basedow 242! 429! ohne Blüten und daher zweifelhaft.)

Diagnosis quoad habitum e speciminibus a cl. Basedow lectis valde dubiosis, quoad florem omnino sec. iconem supra citatam sumpta est. Diagnoses originariae supra citatae omnes e speciminibus imperfectis defloratis scriptae. — Species ceterum habitu adeo peculiari donata est quo ab omnibus aliis facile discerni possit. Nomen „rotundifolia“ haud satis aptum vi-

detur; sunt enim rite obcordata antice bilobula.

34. Eremophila spathulata Fitzger. in Journ. West-Austr. Nat. Hist. Soc. I (1904) 28. — Frutex circ. metralis frondosus, rami stricti, cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum prominentibus signati, vix v. paulum tomentosi, juniores et calyces visciduli, folia juniora dense tomentosa, vetustiora glabrescentia, late spathulata v. obovata, apice breviter recurva, in petiolum laminae aequilongum angustata, 10 ad 12 mm longa, plana v. leviter complicata, nervo mediano prominente. Pedicelli singuli v. haud raro 2 ad 3 ex eadem axilla, tenues, tomentosi, sub calyce incrassati, 10 ad 18 mm longi. Calycis lobi imbricantes, longitudinaliter costati, retinervii, extus dense, intus haud ita dense tomentosi, ovato lanceolati, breviter acutati, exterior bene latior et paulo longior quam ceteri. Corolla violacea, basi lutea, extus minute et dense tomentosa, intus dense lanata, circ. 2,5 cm longa, paulum supra basin contracta, superne ampliata, lobi labii superioris alte connati, laterales ovati acuti, anticus obovatus obtusus. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium angustum, sensim in stylum attenuatum, ambo plus minus tomentosa cum 2 v. 3 paribus ovulorum in loculo quoque. Fructus maturus ignotus. — Fl. Septembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Cue bei Nannine - Murchison-Goldfields (Fitzgerald).

Ab *Erem. Freelingii* F. v. M. toto habitu et foliis diversa, nec non inflorescentia et ovario dense tomentoso nec hispido, ceterum haud absimilis.

35. Eremophila Leonhardiana Pritzel in Fedde, Repert. XV (1919) 358. — Frutex certe elatus, multiramosus, rami stricti, erecti, cortice brunneo tecti, dense glanduloso-pilosi, dense foliati, folia obovato-oblonga, obtuse acutata apiculatave, margine integra, primum glanduloso-pilosa, postea glabrescentia, 2 ad 3 cm longa, 5 ad 10 mm lata. Flores ex axillis foliorum superiorum singuli v. bini, satis longe pedicellati, pedicelli 1,5 cm longi, densissime pilosi. Calyx basin usque divisus, segmenta imbricantia, oblonga, acuta, sparsim pilosa, fimbriata, manifeste nervosa, 1,5 ad 1,8 cm longa, 5 ad 7 mm lata, post anthesin ut videtur paulo grandescentia. Corolla quam calyx paulo tantum longior, campanulacea, ad 2 cm longa, ad orificium 1,2 cm diametro, lobi lati v. (anticus) transverse oblongus, posticus (labium superius) apice tantum bifidus, tota violacea, extus parcissime, in fauce densius pilosa. Stamina in tubo inclusa. Ovarium pilosum, stylus tubum non superans.

ZENTRAL - AUSTRALIEN. Hermannsburg, am Fincke - River (Strehlow 15! 118a!) comm. Frh. von Leonhardi. — SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Zentral-District (Basedow 212! 235!).

Species a cl. Pritzel brevius descripta recte tamen cum *Erem. Willsii* F. v. M. comparata, a qua foliis margine integris (ut de aliis characteribus taceam) statim discernenda.

36. Eremophila Georgei Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 543 Fig. 62 F. G. — Fruticulus multiramosus, rami ad 20 cm longi, teretes v. obscure angulati, cortice rimoso glanduloso-piloso tecti, folia satis densa, oblonga v. obovato-oblonga, in petiolum brevem contracta, margine paucidentata, dentibus vix conspicuis, ad 2,5 cm longa, ad 8 mm lata, saepius multo minora, in utraque facie albido-pilosa. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum orientes, pedicelli leviter flexi, interdum reflexi, 2 ad 2,5 cm longi, ipsi et basis calycis extus albido-pilosa. Calyx basin usque fissus, folia v. segmenta imbricantia late ovata, acuta, sparsim pilosa ciliataque, ad 1,2 cm longa, majora 5 mm lata. Corolla magna, fere 2,5 cm longa, campanulacea, extus sparsim, in fauce densius pilosa, supra basin subglobosam leviter contracta, deinde ampliata, labium superius late oblongum, apice in lobulos 2 brevissimos divisum, 1,2 cm longum, 1,6 cm latum, lobi laterales et anticus parum diversi, anguste oblongi, acuti. Stamina in tubo corollae abscondita. Ovarium longe albo-villosum, stylus pilosus. — De colore nil scimus.

INNERES WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Murrin-Murrin (W. J. George — comm. L. Diels 5887!).

Erem. Willsii F. v. M. proxima, a qua differt foliis minoribus et minus densis, et labio superiore fere indiviso, ceterum vix distinguenda.

37. Eremophila Willsii F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. III (1862) 21 t. 20, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 6, et t. 22 fig. sinistra; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 26; Bailey, Queeesland Fl. 1162. — Arbor? Frutex? Rami 15 ad 20 cm longi, glanduloso-pubescentes, indumento ferrugineo tecti ut etiam folia calyces usque, folia satis densa, imbricantia, obovato-oblonga, brevi obtuseque acutata, fere toto margine serrata, breviter petiolata v. subsessilia, nervo mediano valde prosiliente, 2 ad 3 cm longa, antice 1,5 cm lata. Flores pauci, singuli ex axillis foliorum ad apices ramorum congesti, pedicelli breves, setosi. Calycis folia in modum $^2/_5$ disposita, imbricantia, 1,3 ad 2 cm longa, 3 latiora oblonga, 2 angustiora lanceolata, omnia acuta, 3 v. 8 mm lata. Corolla plus duplo longior, campanulacca, cyanea, leviter puberula v. glabrescens, lobi labii superioris fere omnino connati, breves, acuti, laterales oblongi, acuti, anticus multo latior, obovatus, acutus, leviter deflexus, tota corolla 2,5 ad 2,8 cm longa, lobi conniventes, intus glabra excepta zona brevi in lobo antico. Stamina manifeste didynama, in tubo inclusa, antherae loculamenta valde dehiscentia. Ovarium ovatum, acutum, villosum cum stylo setoso-piloso stamina vix superans, biloculare, cum paribus 2

ovularum in locello quoque.

NORD-AUSTRALIEN. Fink River (M'Donnel Stuarts Exped.). ZENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Alberga und Mt. Olga (Giles comm. Diels 6860!), N. S. WALES. Sharks bay (F. v. M.) NORD-TERRITORIUM. 20 Miles N-W von Meyers hill, Macdonnell Range (Hill. 214! var. *integrifolia* Ewart)

Er. Godwini F. v. M. proxima videtur. In herbariis adhuc rarissima. Diagnosis e tabulis 2 supra citatis compilata. — Sec. Bailey v. cl. varietas omnino glabra a cl. Ch. Winnecke ad fines coloniae Queensland reperta esse dicitur. — An re vera haec species? — Var. *integrifolia* Ewart in sched. non nisi foliis integris differre videtur, specimina mea manca.

Persuasissimum mihi est, figuram sinistram tab. XXII Iconographiae lithographicae ad hanc speciem esse referendam et non ad *Erem. Mackinlayi* F. v. M.

38. **Eremophila Elderi** F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VIII (1874) 228; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 7. — Frutex? arbor? Rami qui praestant ad 20 cm longi, cortice glanduloso-pubescente brunneo v. griseo longe piloso texti, pili simplices, articulati, folia dense imbricantia, sessilia, oblongo-lanceolata, acuta in utraque facie dense pilosa, 7 ad 8 cm longa, 2,5 cm lata. Flores plerumque bini ex axillis foliorum superiorum, longe pedicellati, dense glanduloso-pilosi,circ. 3 cm longi quam folia tamen semper breviores. Calycis basin usque fissi segmenta v. folia imbricantia, exteriora late oblonga, interiora angustiora lanceolata, omnia 1,2 ad 1,5 cm longa, 2,5 ad 5 mm lata, post anthesin paulo majora. Corolla basi cylindracea, pars superior campanulacea, in lobos 4 divisa, quorum posticus, (labium superius) apice tantum in lobulos 2 v. dentes, acutos divisus, laterales et anticus (major) late ovati antice acuti, totius corollae tubus in calyce inclusus, lobi calycem superantes, tota fere 3 cm longa, extus parcissime pilosa, in fauce barbata. Stamina quam tubus breviora, valde inaequilonga. Ovarium quadriloculare, stylus 1,2 cm longus sparsim pilosus, drupa ovata, obtusa.

NORD-AUSTRALIEN. Central-District von Süd-Australien (Basedow 261!) Zwischen Barrow- und Rawlington-Range (ex herb. Melbourne comm. Diels 6862!)

Sec. cl. F. v. M. *Erem. Godwini* F. v. M. affinis.

39. **Eremophila Flintii** F. v. M. in sched. herb. Melbourne. — Frutex? Arbor? Ramus unicus, quem praesto habeo, 8 cm longus, basi lignosus, ipse necnon folia calyces usque densissime albido-pilosus praecipue in axillis foliorum, ubi indumentum fere lanatum dicendum, folia dense congesta (in ramo brevi ultra 30) lanceo-

lata, in petiolum breviusculum angustata, acuminata, leviter complicata et falcatula, ad 4 cm longa, 6 ad 8 mm lata. Flores inter folia semiabsconditi pauci, singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli 10 ad 12 mm longi, calycem versus incrassati. Calycis segmenta basin usque libera, semipatentia, imbricantia, 8 mm longa, ovata v. lanceolata, acuta acuminatave, interiora 2 mm, exteriora 4 mm lata. Corolla quam calyx fere duplo v. sesquilongior, campanulacea, basi vix v. non constricta, extus dense pilosa, intus?, lobos examinare mihi non contigit. Stamina corollam aequantia, certe non longiora. Ovarium? stylus?

CENTRAL - AUSTRALIEN. Zwischen Macdonalds Range und Queens Grey (Flint!) — Exam. spec. typ. cl. Flint ex herb. Melbourne a L. Diels v. cl. sub n. 6859 Berolinum missum.

Graviter fero, quod de structura corollae accuratius agere nequeo; species nihilosecius facile recognoscenda. Inter centena compluria specimina *Myoporinearum* nullum inveni huic simile; distat enim foliorum copia ab omnibus, exceptis fortasse *Eremophilis* quibusdam foliis acicularibus praeditis. — Speciem adhuc publici juris non factam hic sub meo periculo edo.

40. Eremophila platycalyx F. v. M. Fragm. V (1866) 109; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 10; Benth. in Fl. Austr. V, 26. — Frutex multiramosus, rami ramulique tenues, squarrosi, vetustiores glabriusculi, grisei, juniores pallide lutei; glanduloso-villosi, apice tantum foliati, folia lineari-v. oblongo-lanceolata, longius petiolata acuminataque crassiuscula, ad 6 cm longa, 3 — 6 mm lata, dense minuteque puberula. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum orientes longe pedicellati, pedicelli filiformes, 2 — 2,5 cm longi. Calycis segmenta ante anthesin imbricata, fere basin usque libera, inaequalia, externa 2 majora subherbacea, interiora plus minus corollina, omnia oblonga, apice rotundata, maximum intus apicem versus pilosum, minimum 1,1 cm longum, 4 mm latum, maximum 1,3 cm longum, 9 — 10 mm latum. Corollae tubus calycem sub anthesi ringentem duplo excedens, campanulatus, paulum supra basin constrictus, illi labii superioris late oblongi, ab inferiore bene sejuncti, segmenta vix divisa, utrumque rotundatum, labii inferioris segmenta lateralia late oblonga, antice subrotundato-retusa, intermedium longius, antice leviter bilobulum, tota corolla glabra v. vix pilosula. Filamenta tenuissima infimae parti tubi inserta, labium superius non aequantia. Tota corolla 2,7 cm longa, tubus usque ad labium inferius 1,5 cm, labium superius 1,5 cm longum, 1 cm latum, labii inferioris segmenta 8 v. (intermedium) 10 mm longa, 5 — 6 mm lata, stamina 1,6 cm longa. Ovarium ovatum, minute puberulum, stylus 2,5 cm longus, glaber. Drupa ovata, supra acutata, cum 2 paribus ovulorum in cellula quaque.

var. **lancifolia** Kränzl. differt solummodo foliis latioribus lanceolatis.

AUSTRALIA OCCIDENTALIS. Sine loco (Drummond), Sharks bay et 300 milia passuum supra ad fluvium Murchison (Maitland, Brown), ad lacum Austin (H. S. King!).

Nota. Differt foliis, quae interdum lanceolata v. potius oblongo-lanceolata dicenda videntur neque linearia. Mirandum videntur, hanc speciem cl. Diels Australiam occidentalem peregrinantem effugisse, quamvis inter multas alias floribus ut videtur pallide roseis excellat.

41. Eremophila Freelingii F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858) 295; Rep. Babb. Exped. 17; Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI, 148; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 11. — Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 25; Bailey, Queensl. Fl. 1162. — Frutex elatus, valde ramosus, rami cortice luteo-brunneo spongioso, rimoso, brevi-tomentoso tecti, cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum valde prominentibus signati, asperi, apicem versus foliati, folia congesta (densiora quam in icone supra citata) anguste lanceolata, basin et apicem versus acuminata, sensim in petiolum angustata, subtus cum nervo mediano valde prosiliente, minute puberula, sparsim tuberculata, 2 ad 4 cm longa, 5 ad 6 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis superioribus, pedicelli 2 ad3 cm longi, tenues, stricti, v. leviter flexi, calycem versus paulum incrassati, ipsi et calyces brevi-albido -pilosi. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta sub anthesi lanceolata, jam sub anthesi satis diversa, omnia praesertim posticum post anthesin valde aucta, omnia in modum $^2/_5$ imbricantia, 1 ad 1,2 cm longa, margine ciliata. Corolla e basi brevi - cylindracea modice ampliata, campanulacea, extus et in fauce pilosa, lobi labii superioris alte connati, ubi liberi brevi-trianguli, acuti, laterales et intermedius (latior) anguste oblongi, acuti, omnes fimbriati, reflexi, tota corolla alba v. albida, 2,5 cm louga, ad orificium 1,2 cm diametro. Stamina in tubo abscondita haud valde diversa, antherae valde ringentes. Ovarium ovatum, dense villosum, stylus pilosus, corollam superans v. subaequilongus. Drupa globosa, 8 ad 9 mm longa, quadrilocularis.

SÜD - AUSTRALIEN. Östlich und südlich von Flinders Range u. s. w. (Basedow!), Lake Torrens-Gebiet (Hawkes), auf den Sandhügeln von Arcoona (Babbages Exped.), am Fluß Blanche Water (Babbages Exped.), Mt. Lyndhurst (M. Koch 14!). — CENTRAL-AUSTRALIEN. Hermannsburg, am Fincke River (Strehlow 238!).

Sec. cl. M. Koch ab autochthonis „Kaltya“, a colonis „Honeysucklebush“ salutatur ut tot aliae species. — Specimini a cl. Strehlow lecto notulam affixam inveni hisce verbis „arȃta (Mediz.)“.

42. Eremophila Websteri Sp. Moore in Journ. Bot. XLI (1903) 100. — Frutex? Ramuli foliosi, pilis brevibus glandulosis copiosissime obsiti, demum glabri, folia subsessilia, lineari-lanceolata, integerrima, obtuse acutata, basin versus parum angustata, coriacea, dense papillosa, resinosa, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm longa, 4 ad 7 mm lata, sicca olivacea. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum, longe pedicellati, pedicelli saepius folia subaequantes, post anthesin nutantes. Calycis segmenta 3 posteriora, oblongo-lanceolata, majora quam 2 antica anguste lanceolata, 1,2 cm longa, majora 6 mm, angustiora 3 ad 4 mm lata, omnia ut folia papillosa et resinosa, basin usque libera. Corolla ample campanulacea, basi ipsa in fundo calycis paulum angustata, extus puberula, intus dense lanata, lobi labii superioris apice tantum liberi, trianguli, obtusi, laterales late oblongi, 6,5 mm lati, rotundati, anticus ovato-oblongus, latior quam laterales, 8 ad 9 mm longus, tota corolla 2,2 cm longa, ad orificium 1,2 cm diametro, dense barbata. Stamina 1,2 v. 1 cm longa, 5 mm supra basin inserta, tubum non superantia. Ovarium ovatum, dense pilosum, stylus basi etiam pilosus, quam tubus brevior, 1,7 cm longus, „ovula quovis in loculo 3, quorum 2 abortiva." Flores punicei (?), sicci sordide brunnei v. fusci, basin versus pallidiores.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie District (Webster!).

Differt ab *Erem. Wilsii* F. v. M. cui certe proxima foliis anguste lanceolatis integris, dum in illa specie oblongo-lanceolata et margine serrata sunt, differt porro pedicellis multo longioribus quo charactere *Er. Elderi* F. v. M. similior, est certe species illius affinitatis.

43. Eremophila pustulata Sp. Moore in Journ. Bot. XLIII (1905) 145. — Glabra, copiose ramosa, rami ramulique graciles, ramuli 1 mm crassi, rigidi, bene foliosi, cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum obsiti, ipsi et folia pustulato-resinosi, folia alterna, rarissime opposita, sessilia, lineari-oblanceolata, obtusa, coriaceo-carnosula, 5 ad 12 mm longa, 1,5 ad 2,7 mm lata, erecta, juvenilia imbricata. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum orientes, pedicelli graciles, folia subaequantes, 6 ad 10 mm longi. Calyx profunde fissus, segmenta imbricantia, interiora 2 in utroque margine, exteriora 3 margine interno ciliata, omnia inter se vix diversa, ovato-lanceolata, 5,5 ad 6 mm longa, 2,5 ad 3 mm lata, intus glanduloso-pubescentia, sparse pustulifera. Corolla basi anguste cylindracea, deinde paulum contracta, denique ampliata, basi 3 mm, paulo altius 2 mm, ad orificium 8 mm diametro, tota 1 cm longa, extus glabra, intus antice puberula, lobi labii superioris triangulari-ovati, acuti, 3 mm longi, basi 2,5 mm lati, lobi labii antici 8 mm longi, laterales 3,5 mm, intermedius 6,5 mm latus, late oblongo-ovatus,

apice truncatus. Stamina quam tubus breviora, filamenta glabra, discus hypogynus 1 mm altus, ovarium villosulum, 2,5 mm longum, stylus puberulus 1,2 cm longus, ovula in loculo quoque 2 superposita. — Fructus adhuc ignotus.

WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie District. (Webster!).

Erem. Drummondi F. v. M. habitu affinior videtur quam aliis, tamen pro calycis characteribus potius *Eremophilis platychilis* adscribenda erit.

44. Eremophila granitica Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV (1899) 214; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 545 Fig. 62, A — E. — Frutex hominem adultum aequans, squarrosus, cortice brunneo, glandulisque viscosis nitentibus obsito ideoque viscoso tectus, ramuli breves (summitates tantum vidi), erecti, folia viscosa, plerumque opposita, rarius dissita vel subopposita, linearia, superne sulcata vel canaliculata, obtusa, 2 ad 5 cm longa, 2 ad 3 mm lata. Flores solitarii ex axillis superioribus orientes, longe (ad 2,5 cm) pedicellati, pedicelli brevissime pilosi, sub calyce ipso paululum incrassati. Calyx ample campanulatus, profunde fissus, segmenta jam sub anthesi grandescentia, oblonga, acuta, pulchre reticulata, praesertim post anthesin, ad 1,2 cm longa, 3,5 ad 4 mm lata. Corolla subduplo longior, cylindracea, in calyce paulo ampliata, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa, superne vix dilatata, lobi superiores breves, obtuse acutati, lobus inferior multo major, deflexus, emarginatus, tota corolla extus et intus longe et sparsim pilosa, pallide punicea. Stamina in tubo corollae inclusa, puberula, filamenta 1 cm longa, in basi tubi inserta. Ovarium anguste oblongum, 3 mm longum, dense pilosum, stylus 1 ad 1,3 cm longus. Fructus ad hoc ignotus. — Fl. Augusto ad Octobrem.

WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie district (Webster). Crescit apud petras graniticas. sec. Sp. Moore. — Londonderry (Kelso!). — Herb. Kewense.

Specimina mihi visa haud bona, (a Kelso v. cl. lecta) characteribus omnibus tamen cum descriptione autoris optime quadrant a cl. Spencer Moore haud feliciter cum *Er. platycalyce* F. v. M. comparata.

45. Eremophila abietina Kraenzl. in Kew Bull. (1925) 282. — Frutex bimetralis et ultra (6 ad 8 ped. anglici) rami breves, cortice fusco tecti, folia numerosissima congesta, linearia, teretia, obtusa, stricta cicatricibus, pro rata magnis prosilientibus affixa. omnino illis *Abietis* cujusque comparanda, 1,3 cm longa, 1 mm diametro, pilosa (?). Flores in axillis foliorum supremorum, ad apices ramorum, 6 ad 10 in inflorescentiam densam capitatam congesti, pedicelli sub calyce ipso incrassati, 1,2 cm longi. Calyx magnus, patentissimus, fere basin usque fissus, segmenta magna, latissime oblonga, obtusa, manifeste re-

ticulata, dorsale maximum, 1,6 cm longum, ad 1,4 cm latum, lateralia minora, 1,4 cm vel 1,1 cm longa, 1 cm vel 8 mm lata. Corolla ample campanulacea, 3 cm longa, lobi breves trianguli vel ovato - oblongi, subobtusi, anterior leviter emarginatus, tota extus et intus glabra, tenerrima. Stamina tubum aequantia, filamenta compressa, glabra, antherarum loculamenta ringentia. Ovarium elongato-ovatum, stylus tubum corollae superans, minutissime pilosus, 3,3 cm longus. Color floris ex sicco pallide roseus, calyx certe coloratus, intensius reticulato - venosus. — Fl. Novembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Laverton-North-Coolgardie (F. A. Rodway!) — Herb. Kew.

Sine floribus frutex altitudine hominis aspectum praebet certe *Abietis* nostrae, floribus suis pro rata maximis roseis perpulchris ornatus grande decus regionum desertarum est. — Species etsi habitu diversissima, tamen *Er. rotundifoliae* F. v. M. plerisque characteribus florum proxima.

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4. Bontia L.

Bontia Plumier Gen. (1703) t. 23; Dill. hort. Eltham. (1732) t. 49 fig. 57; L. Syst. ed. I (1737), ed. II, 180. Codex ed. Richter 618 N. 4641; Lam. t. 546; Endl. Gen. (1839) 643; DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 716; Benth. Hook. Gen. II, 1126; Baillon, Hist. Pl. Bignoniac. (1888) 421. ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl Pfl. Fam. IV, 3 b (1895) 359.

Calyx 5- partitus, segmenta obscure imbricantia, post anthesin non aucta. Corolla e basi tubulosa bilabiata, labium superius apice tantum bifidum, labium inferius a superiore satis remotum, leviter trifidum, reflexum, segmentis vix diversis contiguis. Stamina 4 didynama, corollam non excedentia, superiora breviora. Ovarium biloculare v. incomplete quadriloculare, ovula in locello quoque 2 superposita (igitur 8), fructus maturus drupa baccata. — Species adhuc 1 Antillensis.

Bontia daphnoides L. Sp. pl. I, (1737) 180 u. 499; Jacq. Stirp. Amer. t. 173 fig. 46, (1773) 227 Gaertner III, 108 t. 212; Descourt. Fl. Antill. VI (1828) t. 386; DC. in Prodr. XI (1847) 716; Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. Isld. 503. – *Olea silvestris barbadensis fo-*

lio angusto pingui leviter crenato Pluk. Phyt. (1692) t. 209 fig. 3 (2 B ?); *Laureolae facie* Dill. Hort. Elth. 57 t. 49; Wild Olive, Hughes Fl. Barb. 177 t. 12. — *Bontia minor* Gärtn. Fruct. Sem. III (1807) 169 t. 212 solummodo fructu minore a typo diversa, folia petiolata lanceolata, acuminata, petioli 1,5 ad 2 cm longi, laminae ad 13 cm longae, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm latae, textura modice firma, minute punctulatae, margine integrae. Flores singuli, rarius bini v. terni, pedicelli tenues. Calyx, corolla, stamina, ovarium supra descripta. Flores albi v. lutescentes, labio purpureo-barbato. — Species adhuc unica. — Arbor mediocris v. frutex elatus Antillensis.

S. Domingo (Plum. Poiteau ex Gärtn.), Martinique (Sieber 163!); S. Thomas (Ehrenberg!, Eggers B 13!); S. Cruz, Barbadoes aliaeque insulae (Brit. Guiana cult? Schomburgk 1325!), Puerto Rico pr. Pennelas (Stahl 938!, Sintenis 4878!, Heller 6278!) Paramaribo (Splitgerber 598!), Curaçao (Boldingh 4691!).

Etiam haec species litoralis est et in regionibus interioribus rarius observanda est.

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5. Stenochilus R. Br.

Stenochilus R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 517; Benth. in DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 713. Endlicher, Gen. Pl. 643, Enchirdion 318; Walp. Repert. IV, 140; Bartl. in Pl. Preiss. I, 351; Lindl. Veg. Kingd. 665; F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 16. — Sect. *Eremophilae.* — Calyx jam sub anthesi patens, pro rata magnus, profunde fissus, segmenta haud v. parum diversa. Corolla basi globosa, supra basin contracta, labium superius 4- dentatum, dentibus plerumque brevibus contiguis v. approxfmatis, labium inferius a superiore magno spatio sejunctum, reflexum, simplex v. (rarius) emarginatum. Stamina (excepta specie unica) longe exserta. Ovarium ovatum, glabrum, 4- loculare cum ovulo 1 (rarius ad 3) in locello quoque, drupa (ubi nota) succosa.

Frutices v. suffrutices resinosi plerumque glabri, statu juniore minute pilosi v. tomentosi, postea glabrescentes.

Genus ab illustr. Rob. Brown optimo jure a ceteris *Myoporineis* praesertim ab *Eremophila* sua sejunctum. Characteres de calyce sumpti firmiores quam ulli alii, quibus species quaedam *Eremophilae* staminibus exser-

tis praeditae facile distinguuntur. Corollae semper conspicuae in rationem $^4/_1$ divisae, quod excepto hoc genere non observandum est in *Myoporineis*. — Duae species tantum *St. Duttoni* (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. et ab illa vix distinguenda altera *St. calycinus* (Sp. Moore) Kraenzl. utraque ab autoribus suis sectioni *Stenochilo* adscriptae calyce discrepant, ceteris characteribus tamen *Stenochili* genuini sunt.

Clavis specierum.

A. Calyx post anthesin non auctus.
- a. Stamina omnia longiora quam corolla.
  - I. Folia dissita, haud dense congesta.
    - 1. Folia serrata v. dentata, ± congesta.
      - † Calycis segmenta lanceolata, acuminata. *1. St. denticulatus.*
      - †† Calycis segmenta late ovata, acuta. *2. St. serrulatus.*
    - 2. Folia integra, sparsa.
      - † Calyx 6 ad 8 mm longus, folia flores aequantia v. superantia.
        - O Pedicelli ad 1 cm longi, stricti. *3. St. glaber.*
        - OO Pedicelli ad 2 cm longi, sigmoidei deflexive. *4. St. maculatus.*
        - OOO Pedicelli calycem vix aequantes, calyx et corolla subfloccosa. *5. St. neglectus.*
        - OOOO Pedicelli quam calyces breviores, flores subsessiles, tota planta dense pilosa. *6. St. subfloccosus.*
      - †† Calyx 1,2 cm longus, post anthesin paulo auctus, segmenta acuminata. *7. St. Oldfieldii.*
  - II. Folia opposita, corollae lobi 4 superiores paulum divergentes. *8. St. Youngii.*
  - III. Folia densissime congesta, imbricantia, fimbriata. Pedicelli breves, flores folia subduplo superantes. *9. St. calorhabdos.*
  - IV. Folia densissima minuta, non fimbriata. *10. St. Drummondii.*
- b. Stamina minora breviora quam corolla v. subaequilonga.
  - I. Pedunculi longi, reflexi, subsigmoidei. Folia flores subduplo superantes. *11. St. alternifolius.*
  - II. Pedunculi brevissimi, folia quam flores ter v. quater longiora. *12. St. longifolius.*
  - III. Folia congesta, dissita v. opposita, calyx dense velutinus, brevis, corolla ter longior, stamina breviter tantum exserta. *13. St. pterocaopus.*

B. Calyx post anthesin auctus, patens.

Folia lanceolata, pedicelli semilongi sigmoideo - curvati, calycis segmenta reticulato - venosa, corolla et stamina typica *Stenochilorum*. *14. St. Duttonii.*

Praecedenti omnino affinis et forsan varietas foliis brevioribus paulo latioribus, corollae segmentis 4 superioribus ovatis, acuminatis diversa. *15. St. calycinus.*

1. Stenochilus denticulatus (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb.—*Eremophila denticulata* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I (1859) 125 Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 34 partim. — Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 29. — Frutex metralis v. ultra, rami glabri, cortice viscidulo tecti, Folia lanceolata, s. oblonga, in petiolum 1 ad 1,5 cm longum angustata, a medio apicem versus serrulata, acuta, cum petiolo 4 ad 6 cm longa, 1 ad 1,5 cm lata. Flores singuli (adjecto interdum alabastro valde imperfecto), pedicelli 1,2 ad 2,5 cm longi, reflexi,.interdum rite sigmoideo-flexi. Calyx fere basin usque fissus, segmenta lanceolata, acuta v. acuminata, basi imbricata, dense pilosa, 6 ad 7 mm longa. Corolla rubra, intus glabra, extus parce et minute velutina, labii superioris lobi laterales late ovati, breves, apice reflexi, supremi alte connati, in dentes 2 brevissimos acutos divisi, lobus anticus (s. labium inferius) angustus, lanceolatus, deflexus et recurvatus, e media corolla oriens, tota corolla circ. 3 cm longa. Stamina longe exserta, 6 ad 8 mm, longiora quam limbus corollae, antherae reniformes. Ovarium subglobosum glabrum, stylus glaber, stamina aequans, superne recurvatus. Drupa succulenta.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Ad rivum Phillips, (Drummond) Eyres Relief (Maxwell).

Erem. maculata F. v. M. *Stenochilo maculato* Ker. certe proxima, foliis longius petiolatis, crebre denticulatis, sepalis angustioribus ut plurimum vix unquam basi sese obtegentibus, corolla ad staminum insertionem haud pilosa specifice distinguenda.“ (F. v. M.)

Descriptiones ambae speciei mihi adhuc non visae optime qudrant cum figura sinistra tab. 34 Iconographiae Muellerianae characteribus tamen gravissimis, discrepant a figura dextra. Figurae analyticae ad figuram sinistram referendae videntur.

2. Stenochilus serrulatus A. Cunn. in DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 715. — *Eremophila latifolia* F. v. M. in Linnaea XXV (1852) 428; Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III, 293; Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI. 148, Rep. Babb. Exped. 16; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 33. — Diels in Engler's Jahrb. XXXV, 546. — *Erem. serrulata* Druce in Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isl. 1916, 602. — Frutex metralis v. ultra, rami squarrosi, juniores tomento albido vestiti, circatricibus foliorum delapsorum scabri, glandulis brunneis, nitentibus passim obsiti, folia dissita oblonga v. obovato - oblonga, in petiolum 5 ad 6 mm longum angustata, toto

margine denticulata, apice obtusa rotundatave, 2 ad 3 cm longa, 1 ad 1,4 cm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum, pedicelli 2 cm longi v. ultra, deflexi, interdum sigmoideo-flexi, tenues, post anthesin semper recurvi. Calyx basin usque fissus, folia imbricantia late ovata, acuta, glabra, 6 ad 7 mm longa, majora 5 mm lata. Corolla basi ipsa cylindracea, mox ampliata, lobi inter se vix diversi, superiores 4 approximati, labium superius efficientes, anticus ab illis valde remotus, reflexus, omnes lanceolati, acuti, tota corolla extus glanduloso - pilosa et intus gla bra, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa, leviter curvata, viridis (sec. M. Koch) fulva (?). Stamina inter se paulum diversa, exserta, ad 3 cm longa. Ovarium depresso - globosum, intus quadriloculare, pisi magnitudine, stylus tenuis glaber. — Fl. Octobri, Novembri.

var. **Lyndhurstiana** Kraenzl. nov. var. (nov. spec.?). — Differt a typo ramis brevioribus, foliis apicem versus congestis, latioribus vix v. non serrulatis, siccis pallidioribus, obtusis, calycibus jam sub anthesi paulo, post anthesin manifeste majoribus quam in typo. Flores typi.

N. S. WALES. Peels Range (Cunningham). Lachlan and Darling River bis zu den Barriere Range (Victorian Exped.!, Diels 6852!), Cobar (Bowman!, L. Abraham!). — SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Bei Cudnaka (F. v. M.), Lake Gilies (Burkitt). Nördliches Innere (Drummond, Harper). Östlich und westlich von Flinders Range, Leighs Creek, Farina, Lake Torrens-Gebiet (Basedow 356!). Varietas Mt. Lyndhurst (M. Koch 230!). — WEST - AUSTRALIEN. Coolgardie (L. Diels 5223!, Webster!) East Murchison Goldfields (Fitzgerald [Diels 3524!]).

Icon Muelleriana quoad habitum non laudanda. In speciminibus omnibus mihi visis folia et ramos densiores inveni quam in illa icone depicti sunt.

3. **Stenochilus glaber** R. Br. Prodrom. (1810) 517; Endl. Iconogr. t. 92; Bot. Mag. t. 1942; Bot. Reg. t. 572; DC, Prodr. XI, 714. — *Stenoch. viscosus* Grah. in Edinb. Phil. Journ. XI (1829) 387; DC. Prodrom. XI, 715; Bot. Mag. t. 2930. — *Stenoch. albicans* Bartl. in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. I (1844-5) 351, et *Stenoch. subcanescens* Bartl. l. c. 351. — *Stenoch. incanus* Lindl. Bot. Reg. (1839) Misc. 70. — *Stenoch. ochroleucus* A. Cunn. ex DC. Prodr. XI (1870) 715. — *Eremophila Brownii* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858) 297; Rep. Babb. Exped. 16; Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI, 148; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 38 (partim); Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 27; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 215; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 545. — *Eremophila glabra* (R. Br.) Ostenfeld iu Kgl. Danske Biol. Medd. III. 2 (1921) 119. — *Eremophila Grahami* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858)

297; *Eremophila albicans* F. v. M. l. c. 297; *Eremophila incana* F. v. M. l. c. 297. — *Pholidia Brownii* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl Pfl. Fam. IV. 3b. 359. — *Bontia glabra* O. K. Rev. Gen. Pl. II, (1911) 501. — Frutex quam maxime variabilis, metralis et ultra, interdum decumbens, plus minus pilosus v. (rarius) glaber, indumento detergibili v. persistente vestitus, folia plerumque lanceolata, in petiolum angustata v. subsessilia, plerumque integra, rarius obscure et paucidentata, lanceolata, rarius latiora et oblonga, glabra et interdum viscosa v. plus minus pilosa, plerumque 2,5 ad 3 cm longa, ad 1 cm lata, rarius longiora (in icone Muelleriana 5 cm longa). Flores singuli in axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli circ. 1 cm iongi. Calyx parvus, 6 ad 8 mm longus, post anthesin non ampliatus, segmenta ovata, acuta. Corolla supra basin subglobosam leviter contracta, deinde ampliata, fusiformis, antice dimidium usque fissa, extus glabra v. pilosa v. interdum glutinosa, lutea v. purpurascens v. (in var.) viridis, ad 3 cm longa v. brevior, lobi labii superioris 4 brevissimi, acuti, lobus anticus e dimidio corollae protensus et reflexus, linearis, obtusus. Stamina exserta, 8 ad 10 mm longiora quam corolla, stylus paulo longior. Ovarium ovatum, quadriloculare cum ovulo - unico in loculo quoque, drupa carnosa circ. 1 cm diametro, ovoidea v. subglobosa. — Species omnibus partibus quam maxime variabilis.

var. **viridiflora** F. v. Muell. ex Benth. l. supra c. 28 differt praeter colorem corollae foliis minoribus congestis, floribus minoribus.

In allen Teilen Australiens gesammelt und ausserdem viel kultiviert; ich zähle nur die von mir untersuchten Exemplare auf:
SUD AUSTRALIEN. Warnertown (M. Koch 554!), ohne Standort. (R. Schomburgk!). — VICTORIA. Wimmera (F. v. M.! Dr. Curd!) WEST-AUSTRALIEN. King Georg's Sound (Diels 4858! 5128!) Coolgardie Goldf. (Diels 3522! Maxwell!), Melbourne, Babilon hills (Diels 4039! var. *viridiflora*), Mt. Lyndhurst (Koch 343!), Murrin-Murrin (W. J. George!)

De nomine non disputandum videtur. Jn genere *Stenochilo* restituto nomen primum a cl. Rob. Brown datum valet, si autem F. v. M. v. cl. sequamur et speciem *Eremophilae* generi adscribamus, quod minime probandum est, nomen specificum „*glabra*" admittendum erit, nomen „*Brownii*" autem omnino rejiciendum est; quam rationem nominis mutandi jam O. Kuntze v. cl. in opere suo in praefatione citato secutus est, qui plantam *Bontiam glabram* O. K. nominavit.

Qua ratione permotus cl. F. de Mueller adversus omnes leges nomenclaturae hoc nomen novum proposuerit, nemo intelleget; mirandum potius videtur, quod v. v. cl. cl. peritissimi Spencer Moore et L. Diels hoc effugere possit, ut e synonymis supra citatis elucet. — Tabulae Muellerianae supra cit. figura mediana et sinistra hanc speciem exhibent, quid sit figura (minor)

illis 2 supposita, pro certo dicere non audeo, figurae 2 dextrae *Stenoch. flocсoso* (Benth.) Kraenzl. adhibendae videntur. Species jam ex anno 1803 in Anglia colitur.

4. **Stenochilus maculatus** Ker in Bot. Reg. (1822) t. 647 (icon opt.!) — *Stenoch. curvipes* Benth. in Mitchell Journ. Trop. Austr. (1848) 221. — *Pholidia maculata* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl. Prantl, Pfl. Fam. IV, 3b, 359. — *Eremophila maculata* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858) 297, Rep. Babb. Exped. 16, Myopor. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 35; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 29, Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 215, Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV. 546. — *Eremophila decipiens* Ostenfeld in Kgl. Danske Biol. Medd. III, 2 (1921) 120. — Frutex elatus, ramosus, rami ascendentes, parce villosi, deinde glabrescentes, folia oblanceolata, acuta, vix proprie petiolata, utplurimum 3 ad 4 cm longa, antice 5 mm lata, juniora indumento mox detergibili obsita. Flores singuli, pedicelli sigmoidei, deflexi v. divergentes, folia saepius superantes, ad 2 cm longi. Calyx campanulaceus, fere basin usque fissus, segmenta ovata, imbricantia, acuta, 6 ad 8 mm longa, basi 3 mm lata. Corolla supra basin subglobosam coarctata, deinde sensim ampliata, antice profunde fissa et aperta, lobi 4 postici alte connati, aequales, acuti, labium superius formantes, ubi liberi circ. 5 mm longi, labium inferius lineare, deflexum reflexumque breviter acutatum, 1,8 cm longum, 6 ad 7 mm latum, tota corolla ad 3 cm longa, intus flava, purpureo-maculata, extus, praesertim postice, cinnabarina, intensius punctata. Stamina valde diversa, longiora tubum excedentia, minora breviora. Ovarium globosum, apiculatum, in stylum stamina superantem attenuatum. Fructus succulentus pro genere magnus, 1,3 cm diametro, putamen bi- v. quadriloculare cum 2 v. 3 paribus ovulorum in loculo quoque.

var. **brevifolia** Benth. l. supra c. differt foliis oblongo-obovatis obtusissimis, plerumque 1,3 cm longis.

N. S. WALES. Murray Desert (F. v. M.! Hillebrand!), Pilliga (Bowman!).— WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Mt. Lyndhurst (M. Koch 174!) Coolgardie (Webster!).

„Vidimus speciem a Sharks bay et Gascoyne river ad propinquitatem montis Carolinae prope Tammin (N. 5223!) et omnes regiones magis orientales atque meridiem versus usque ad Philipps river (N. 4841!)“ — Diels l. supra c. — Kalgoorlie (Ostenfeld 1007.).

Frutex pulcherrimus grande decus desertorum a colonis „Emubush“ nuncupatur, jam ex anno 1820 in Anglia cultus. — Quae dicit cl. Ostenfeld in diagnosi *Erem. decipientis* suae vix ad proponendam varietatem sufficiunt. Si hanc rationem specierum describendarum sequi velimus, centenae species hujus familiae admittendae essent.

5. Stenochilus neglectus (Black) Kraenzl. nov. comb. *Eremophila neglecta* Black in Trans. and Proceed. Roy. Soc. South Austr. XXXVIII (1914) 469, Pl. 39. — Frutex viscoso-tomentellus, folia plana, lanceolata, 2 ad 4 cm longa, in petiolum brevem angustata pedicelli solitarii calyce paulo breviores. Calycis segmenta valde imbricata, novelli ovati, florescentes orbiculares, omnes obtusi, sparsim flocculosi, circ. 7 mm longi, post anthesin paulo accrescentes. Corolla 20 mm longa, basi vix constricta, extus intusque in lobis glanduloso-pubescens, lobi rotundati subaequales, infimus emarginatus reflexus ad trientem corollae solutus. Stamina exserta, filamenta basi geniculata. Ovarium glabrum, ovula 2 in locello quoque. — Fl. Augusto." — Mihi non visa.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Macumba, between Crown-Point and Horseshoe-Bend, Finck-River (Quis?) — Arkaringa Station (Miss Staer).

Erem. Duttonii F. v. M., *Oldfieldii* F. v. M., *calycinae* Sp. Moore affinis, differt tamen ab his et aliis speciebus *Stenochili* segmentis calycis obtusis, segmentis 4 corollae superioribus aequaliter obtusis, necnon lobo antico corollae emarginato. — Ab *Erem. Youngii* F. v. M. cui etiam similis floribus multo minoribus satis diversa. — Aream magnam per totam Australiam centralem praesertim coloniae Austr. meridionalis sic dictae inhabitare videtur. — An hybrida naturalis passim inter parentes crescens?

6. Stenochilus subfloccosus (Benth.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila subfloccosa* Benth. Fl. Austr. V (1870) 28. — Huc me judice F. v. M. Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 38 e. p. fig. binae dextrae. — Frutex 1 ad 1,5 m altus, ramosus, rami ascendentes, erecti, cortice floccoso-lanata obtecti, folia dissita densissime imbricantia, oblonga v. obovata, obtusa, crassiuscula, in utraque facie dense albido-velutina, in petiolum brevem angustata, 2 ad 4 cm longa, ad 8 mm lata, cicatrices foliorum delapsorum valde prosilientes. Flores singuli (v. bini) ex axillis foliorum superiorum, pedicelli breves. Calycis segmenta imbricantia, latiora lanceolata, angustiora linearia, tomentosa ut tota planta, circ. 8 ad 10 mm longa. Corolla quam folia multo longior, supra basin subglobosam contracta deinde ampliata, fusiformis, lobi labii superioris 4 approximati, trianguli, acuti, lobus anticus valde remotus, deflexus, ligulatus, obtusus, tota corolla 2 cm longa, luteo-rubra, extus vix pilosa. Stamina corollam valde excedentia (fere 8 mm longiora). Ovarium glabrum, stylus filiformis, stamina subaequans.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Victoria, Wokathera hill (Diels 4170!), nach Southern crop zu (Miss J. Sewell!), 100 Miles nördlich von Stirling's Range (Muir - ex herb. Melbourne - L. Diels 6616!) — Cowcowing (M. Koch 1017!).

Specimina mea haud bona. Persuasissimum mihi est huc referendas esse figuras dextras tabulae Muellerianae XXXVIII, in qua 2 [vel fortasse 3?] species delineatae sunt. Flores plerumque singuli, interdum alabastrum minutum supplementum quasi floris primarii observandum est.

7. **Stenochilus Oldfieldii** (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila Oldfieldii* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. I (1859) 208. Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 37 fig. dextra; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 28; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 215; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 546. — *Erem. angustifolia* (Sp. Moore) Ostenfeld in Kgl. Danske Biol. Medd. III, 2 (1921) 119. — Frutex altus v. arbor parva circ. 3 m alta, ramosissima, rami glabri, juniores tamen indumento albido mox evanido tecti, folia linearia v. lineari-lanceolata, acuta v. apice ipso obtusa, 10 ad 12 cm longa, linearia 2,5 mm, lanceolata 8 ad 10 mm lata, omnia in petiolum crassiusculum, teretem, 5 mm longum contracta. Flores singuli, pedicelli ad 2 cm longi. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta imbricantia, bina majora glabra. Corolla supra basin contracta, deinde sensim ampliata, inflata, lobi 4 superi breves, trianguli, lobus anticus oblongus, acutus multo major, arcte deflexus, tota corolla rubra, basi lutea, extus glabra, intus minute pilosa, omnes lobi margine fimbriati, tota fere 3 cm longa, medio ultra 1 cm diametro, lobus anticus 1 cm longus v. interdum longior. Stamina inter se haud valde diversa, tubum corollae excedentia, filamenta glabra basi, tubi inserta, antherae profunde bipartitae. Ovarium glabrum, quadriloculare, fere globosum, breviacutatum. — Fl. Junio.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN- Murchison River (Oldfield), Sharks Bay (Milne). Zwischen Doyles well u. Mt. George (Sp. Moore), Coolgardie-Distr. b. Coolgardie (Webster!) Yilgarn u. Murchison-Goldfelder (Pritzel 436! 373!), (Koch 1370!), Victoria (Diels 3041!) Kalgoorlie (Ostenfeld 1005).

Variant specimina foliis strictis linearibus et aliis rite lanceolatis, formae 2-floribus tamen haud diversae. Figura dextra tabulae Muellerianae formas 2 ejusdem speciei exhibet exceptis foliis ceterum vix diversas. Figura eadem quoad calyces partim erronea. — F. v. M. Myopor. pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 37 Fig. sinistra. a cl. Ostenfeld pro specie nova l. supra c. descripta, me judice tamen nil est nisi varietas typi satis polymorphi.

8. **Stenochilus Youngii** (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila Youngii* F. v. M. Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. X (1876) 16; Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 39; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 215; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 543. — Frutex pulcher (sec. Diels),

multiramosus, dense foliatus. Rami juniores cortice dense tomentoso obtecti, postice glabrescentes, ceterum glanduloso-tuberculati, folia opposita lineari-lanceolata, longe acuminata, in apicibus recurvata, parcissime pilosa, 4 ad 5 cm longa, 3 ad 4 mm lata, sicca griseo-viridia. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum plerumque superiorum, pedunculi 1 ad 1,5 cm longi, dense pilosi. Calyx ultra dimidium fissus, segmenta semiovato-lanceolata, acuta v. subulata, totus circ. 4,5 mm longus. Corolla inter majores generis, extus floccoso-tomentosa, e basi brevi-cylindracea modice ampliata, oblique aperta, lobi labii superioris apice tantum liberi, breviter trianguli, acuti, laterales divergentes, reflexi et anticus paulo major arcte deflexus omnes late ovati, acuti, tota corolla 2,5 ad 3 cm longa, intus fere glabra. Stamina subaequilonga corollam excedentia, glabra excepta basi ubi annulo piloso inserta, antherae loculi valde divergentes. Ovarium ovatum, pilosum, acutum, in stylum glabrum staminibus breviorem attenuatum, quadriloculare, cum ovulis 2 superpositis in locello quoque. Flores rubelli. — Fl. Julio.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Murchison-Goldfelder (Pritzel 434!). Im Austin-District (Diels 3256!), bei Murrin-murrin (George sec. Diels). — Between Doyla's well and Mt. George, also Goose's soak (Sp. Moore). — Inter Fontes Victoriae et Ularing (Young sec. F. v. M.).

Pholidiae santalinae F. v. M. et *Dalyanae* F. v. M. proxima, floribus magnis extus floccosis, rubellis eximia. Staminibus strictis longe exsertis *Stenochilis* adscribenda, quamvis lobi labii superioris inter se haud ita arcte approximati sint ut in speciebus typicis.

9. **Stenochilus calorhabdos** (Diels) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila calorhabdos* Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV (1905) 545 Fig. 62 H. J. — Frutex metralis v. ultra, pauciramosus, rami stricte ascendentes, cortice rimoso lanato tecti, infra cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum crebris obsiti, superne dense foliati, folia imbricantia, densa, arcte adpressa, obovato-oblonga, paucidentata, obtuse acutata, minutissime perforatim punctata, minute fimbriata, primum utrinque glanduloso-tomentella, demum viscosa, 1,5 ad 2,2 cm longa, ad 8 mm lata. Flores singuli ex axillis foliorum superiorum, complures simul coaetanei v. simul florentes, spicam densam exhibentes quam folia sua plus duplo longiores, satis dense congesti, pedicelli breves. Calyx brevis, 4 mm longus, segmenta acuta, basin usque fissa, lineari-lanceolata. Corolla e basi angusta sensim ampliata, leviter curvata, extus glabra, lobi labii superioris 4 parvi, approximati, lanceolati, acuti, circ. 4 mm longi, lobus anticus linearis, antice paulo latior, obtusus, deflexus reflexusque, 8 ad 10 mm longus, antice 3 mm latus, tota corolla purpurea. Stamina

3 ad 4 mm longiora quam corolla, a basi antheras usque 2 cm longa, inter se paulum diversa, parce glandulosa. Ovarium cum stylo stamina aequans. — Fl. Nocembri.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Fitzgerald, nördlich bei Graspatch unter Gebüsch (Diels 5288!); 60 km von Frasers Range nordostwärts (Dempster) in herb. Melbourne; Israëlite bay (Miss Brooke).

Species habitu singulari foliisque imbricantibus, densis eximia floribus tamen *Stenochilus* genuinus.

10. Stenochilus Drummondi Kraenzl. n. sp. — Frutex ramosus, cortice griseo-nigro minute breviterque piloso tectus, densissime foliatus, folia oblanceolata, obtuse acutata, apicem versus pauci- et breviter dentata, sessilia, crassiuscula, sicca nigrescentia, minutissime albido-pilosa, 2 ad 2,3 cm longa, antice 3—4 mm lata. Flores singuli, satis crebri, inter folia absconditi eosque vix superantes (conspiciuntur solummodo styii praelongi), pedicelli breves 2 ad 3 mm longi. Calyx basin usque fissus, omnino albido-pilosus, segmenta ovata, acuta vix 3 mm longa, post anthesin non aucta. Corolla e basi globosa contracta, sensim ampliata, urceolaris, supra connivens, antice fere dimidium usque fissa, lobi breves, acuti, lobus quintus brevis, paulum deflexus, tota corolla extus sparsim pilosa, 1,3 cm longa, antice 4 mm diametro, sicca sordide purpurea, lobi 2 mm longi. Stamina ipsi basi corollae affixa eamque superantia. Ovarium ovatum, glabrum, 2,5 mm longum, annulus nullus, stylus ultra 2 cm longus, etiam stamina superans.

AUSTRALIA. Ohne genaueren Standort. (Drummond 4. Ser. 162!) — herb. Vindobon.

Frutex densissime foliatus; flores pro genere parvi, inter folia absconditi, quo quidem charactere a ceteris speciebus discrepant. Corollis delapsis styli tenues, praelongi conspici possunt, calyces post anthesin non grandescunt. — Numerum 162 seriei quartae plantarum Drummondiarum nusquam nisi in herbario olim Reichenbachiano vidi.

11. Stenochilus alternifolius (R. Br.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila alternifolia* R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 518, App. Sturts. Exped. 22; DC. Prodr. XI, 712; F. v. M. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858) 294; Rep. Babb. Exped. 16; Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. VI, 148, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 32; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV 215; Diels in Engl. Jahrb. XXXV, 546. — *Pholidia alternifolia* Baill. Hist. Pl. IX (1888) 421 ex Wettst. in Engl.-Prantl Pfl. Fam. IV, 3b, 359. — Frutex erectus minute pilosus, mox glabrescens, cortex cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum scaber, folia dissita, interdum densa, linearia, ad 5 cm longa, 1 ad 2,5 mm lata, interdum apice uncinata. Flores solita-

rii ex axillis inferioribus ramulorum, pedicelli reflexi, interdum fere sigmoideo-curvati, ad 2,5 cm longi, tenues. Calyx fere basin usque fissus, segmenta ad modum $^{2}/_{5}$ imbricantia, latissime ovata v. suborbicularia, posticum majus, omnia pulchre reticulata, apice breviter acutata, ad 1 cm longa, 6 ad 7 mm lata, post anthesin non v. vix grandescentia. Corolla extus glabra, intus sparsim puberula, paulum supra basin subglobosam contracta, deinde ampliata, lobi 4 in labium superius connati, breves, acuti, lobus anticus longe sejunctus, late ligulatus v. linearis, obtusus deflexus, tota corolla (necnon calyx) rosea, intensius maculata, 2,5 cm longa, lobuli postici 2 mm longi, anticus s. labium inferius ad 1 cm longus, 5 mm latus. Stamina manifeste didynama, labio superiori adpressa eique aequilonga s. (minora) breviora, corollam non superantia. Ovarium ovatum, in stylum tenuem quam stamina paulo longiorem attenuatum, glabrum, ex icone cl. F. v. M. quadriloculare cum ovulo unico in loculo quoque.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Spencers Golf (R. Brown, Warburton), Murray Scrub (Behr), Flinders Range and Lake Torrens (F. v. M.), Lake Gillies (Burkitt), Lake Gairdner (Babb. Exped.), Great Bight (Carey!), Crystal brook (F. v. M.!). — WEST-AUSTRALIEN. Mt. Lyndhurst (M. Koch!), Coolgardie Goldfields, (Pritzel 859!) Broad Arrow (W. Fitzgerald comm. Diels 3525!), Esperance bay (Dempster!), Coolgardie: Bullabulling (Diels 5209!), ohne Standort (Sp. Moore?), et specim. culta!

Species structura corollae *Stenochilo*, staminibus brevibus in corolla absconditis calycibusque *Eremophilae* adscribenda. — Valde affinis est *E. abietinae* Kraenzl. in Kew Bull. (1925) ined. Minime dubitandum est, quin Rob. Brown v. cl. si corollam hujusce speciei vidisset eam non generi *Eremophilae* suae sed *Stenochilo* adscripsisset.

12. Stenochilus longifolius R. Br. Prodr. (1810) 517, Append. Sturt Exped. 23; Schlechtendahl in Linn. XX (1847) 612; DC. Prodr. XI, 714. — *Sten. salicinus* Benth. in Mitchell, Journ. Trop. Austr. (1848) 251, et *Sten. pubiflorus* Benth. l. c. 273. — *Eremophila longifolia* F. v. M. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. III (1858) 295, Rep. Babb. Exped. 17, Myopor. Pl. II, (Lithogr.) t. 13; Fragm. Phytogr. Austr. XI, 148; Benth. Fl. Austr. V. 23; Sp. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXIV, 214. – Frutex altus, multiramosus, rami juniores tomento albido, detergibili obsiti, postea glabrescentes, folia linearia v. lineari-lanceolata, basin et apicem versus acuminatissima, dissita, satis densa, vix proprie petiolata, glabrescentia, sicca nigrescentia, 10 ad fere 15 cm longa, 6 ad 10 mm lata. Flores singuli v. rarius bini, pedicelli 5 ad 6 mm longi, minute pilosi. Calyx pro flore brevis, 3 ad 4 mm longus,

segmenta late ovato-triangula, pilosa, margine ciliata. Corolla paulum supra basin contracta, deinde ampliata, curvata, extus et apicem versus loborum intus dense pilosa v. velutina, lobi labii superioris altius connati, recurvi trianguli, laterales late ovati, reflexi, lobus anticus minor, valde reflexus, apice obtusus, tota corolla ad 2,5 cm longa, obscure purpurea v. luteo-rubra. Stamina minora in tubo inclusa, majora ostium faucis superantia. Stylus paulo longior, ostium corollae excedens, glaber, ovarium ovatum acutum, quadriloculare, drupa globosa succulenta.

In Australien weit verbreitet. Vom Spencer's bis Carpentaria-Golf und von Osten bis Westen von allen Sammlern und Reisenden, seit Rob. Brown, gefunden. Eine der häufigsten Arten in allen Herbarien. Ich zitiere nur (Mitchell 240!). — N. S. WALES. Narrabri (Bowman!)

A colonis propter odorem gravem druparum „arbor jniperina" (Juniper tree) nuncupata. Sec. M. Koch v. cl. arbor indigenis sancta est et ab illis „Knyamurra" salutatur. Ex anno 1825 in Europa colitur.

Specimina optima mihi visa et floribus maximis ornata a v. v. cl. cl. Dr. Wawra ad fluvium Murray et Dr. Koch prope Lyndhurst collecta sunt.

13. Stenochilus pterocarpus (Fitzg.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila pterocarpa* Fitzger. in Journ. West-Austral. Nat. Hist. Soc. I (1904) 28. — Frutex 3 ad 5 m altus, erectus. Rami graciles, breves, copiosi, velutini et glanduloso-tuberculati, folia opposita v. alternantia satis dense congesta ad apices ramulorum, odora, lanceolata, acuta, apicibus rectis, basi in petiolum brevem angustata, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa, nervo mediano non prominente percursa. Calycis segmenta valvatim imbricantia, ovata, acutiuscula, extus et intus velutina, 2 ad 3 mm longa, post anthesin non aucta. Corolla 1,3 cm longa, intense rubra, extus pilis ramosis albis densissime vestita, intus glabra, supra basin leviter constricta, deinde modice ampliata, lobi labii superioris alte connati, pars libera brevissima, triangula, laterales? (non descripti), anticus e parte superiore tertia corollae oriens, ovatus, obtusus. Stamina breviter exserta. Ovarium cylindraceum, pilis albis ramosis dense vestitum, 6-costatum, 4-loculare cum ovulis 2 in loculo quoque, stylus satis longus, in dimidio inferiore sparsim hirsutus. Fructus siccus, intense purpureus, albido-pilosus, oblique apiculatus, alis undulatis partim connatis. — Fl. Septembri. Mihi non visa.

WEST-AUSTRAIEN. Nannine [Murchison Goldfields] (Fitzgerald).

„Characteribus plurimis *Erem. Youngii* F. v. M. affinis tamen ab hac et a fere omnibus speciebus fructu peculiari distinguenda." (Fitzgerald).

Mea sententia fructus transsecti polygoni saepius observandi sunt, qua de causa huic characteri soli tanta gravitas non attribuenda videtur, si tamen fides habenda sit diagnosi originariae jam floribus multo minoribus a *Sten. Youngii* (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. distinguenda.

14. Stenochilus Duttoni (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila Duttoni* F. v. M. Rep. Babb. Exped. (1858) 16, Myopor. Pl. II (Lithogr.) t. 36; Benth. Fl. Austr. V, 28. — Frutex erectus, rami vetustiores cortice glutinoso tecti, novelli glanduloso-tomentosi, supra plerumque dense foliati, folia brevi-petiolata, lanceolata, acuminata, crassiuscula, brevi-denseque pilosa, margine fimbriata, ubique punctulis minutissimis (v. glandulis?) tecta, 3 — 4 cm longa, 5 mm lata, rarius majora. Flores longe pedicellati, singuli ex axillis foliorum orientes, pedicelli 1,2 cm longi, sigmoideo-flexi. Calyx sub anthesi campanulaceus, patulus, profunde fissus, lobi late ovati, abrupte acutati, post anthesin patens, auctus, ubique (praesertim pedicelli et pars basilaris) glanduloso-pilosa, post anthesin valde auctus, expansus ad 3 cm diametro totus 1,5cm longus, lobi basi 8 mm lati. Corolla magna, paulum supra basin angustata, deinde campanulacea, leviter compressa et arcuata, calycem multum excedens, 2 ad 2,5 cm longa, in orificio 1,5 cm ampla, extus brevi-glanduloso-pilosa, intus pilis longis sparsis obsita, labium superius quadrilobum, lobis triangulis acutis, inter se aequalibus, labium inferius majus simplex, oblongum, acutum v. obtusum, tota corolla aurantiaca, lobi interdum viridi-marginati. Stamina exserta 2,5 cm longa v. longiora, apice leviter incurva. Stylus etiam longior, fere 4 cm longus. — Drupa ovata, obtusa, 1 cm longa, basi 8 mm diam, calyce valde aucto patentissimo cincta, sicca membranacea, fragilis, octogona ex icone supra citata.

WEST-AUSTRALIEN. — Elizabeth Creek inter Sturts u. Margarete Creek, Arcoona, Wonnomulla (ex Müller); Mt. Lyndhurst (Max Koch! herb. Melbourne) — SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Cooper's Creek (Wright, Macdonall, Stuart). — NEU SÜD - WALES. In der Nähe der Barrière Range (Victorian Expedition), Mt. Murchison (Bonney). Westlich vom Caroo river (W. A. Müller!). — QUEENSLAND. Lakes Creek, Rockhampton (Bowman!).

Calyce post anthesin aucto reticulato a ceteris speciebus generis discrepans, ceteris characteribus genuina species *Stenochili*. Monendum videtur, calyces defloratos in icone Muelleriana supra cit. nimium magnos esse delineatos ipse nunquam adeo auctos observavi.

15. Stenochilus calycinus (Sp. Moore) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila calycina* Sp. Moore in Journ. Bot. XL (1902) 28. — „Caulis dense foliosus, mox e speciminis sicci foliorum, evani-

dorum indiciis onustus, fulvo-pubescens, folia sessilia, lineari-lanceolata, acuta breviterve acuminata, minutissime puberula, glandulis parvis immersis dense obsita, 2,5 ad 3 cm longa, 5 ad 6 mm lata. Pedunculi calyce paulo breviores fulvo-pubescentes circ. 8 mm longi. Calycis magni, saltem deorsum pubescentis, glandulosi, post anthesin amplificati et tunc conspicius nervati lobi inter se inaequales, lobus posticus major, latissime ovatus, cuspidulatus, lobi reliqui oblongo-ovati v. obovato-oblongi, acuti, calyx sub anthesi circ. 1,5 cm longus et latus, frutescens c. 2 cm latus. Corolla extus puberula, lobus anticus late oblongus, lobi reliqui ovati, acuminati, tota circ. 2,5 cm longa, tubus ima basi 4 mm diametro, inde sensim ad 1 cm usque dilatatus, fauce pilosus, limbi lobus anticus 7 mm longus, lobi intermedii 4,5 mm et postici 3,5 mm longi. Stamina longe exserta, filamenta 2,5 cm longa, crassiuscula. Ovarium glabrum, loculi biloculati." — Mihi non visa.

SÜD-AUSTRALIEN. Near the head of St. Vincents gulf (Mrs. Grey.)

Affinis *Stenoch. Duttonii* (F. v. M.) Kraenzl. foliis brevioribus densioribus aliisque characteribus diversa.

Species adhuc subdubia.

Stenochilus chlorella (Gandoger) Kraenzl. nov. comb. — *Eremophila chlorella* Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France. 65 (1918) p. 64. — Virens tenuiter tomentella. folia linearioblomga, acuta, basi longe attenuata, sessilia, integerrima valdeque conferta, flores axillares virides, solitarii, sepala pilosa lanceolato-linearia, stylus corollam saltem duplo excedens.

Hab.: Australia occid., ad Lower Canning River (Morrison!). Prope *E. Brownii* F. v. Müller collocanda cujus est var. *viridiflora* F. v. M.; sed a typo Australiae orientalis et meridionalis (N. S. Wales! Victoria! etc.) certe differt ramis non glutinosis, foliis brevioribus, stylo elongato, floribus viridibus.

Species mihi non visa. Si fides habenda sit characteribus a cl. autore observatis praecipue pro stylo longissimo, species genuina *Stenochili* salutanda erit.

Genus melius ad Verbenaeas transferendum.

Oftia Adans.

Oftia Adans, Fam. II (1763) 199; Benth. Hook. Gen. Pl. II (1876) 1125; von Wettstein in Engl. Prantl Pfl. Fam. IV, 3b (1895) 360; Bocq. in Adans. II (1861) 5 et seq. — *Spielmannia* Medik. in Act. Acad. Theod. Palat. III (1775) 196 t. 15. — *Batindum* Rafin. Sylva Tellur (1838) 81.

Calyx brevis basin usque fissus pilis capitatis hirsutus, segmenta anguste linearia, acuminata, post anthesin non aucta. Corollae tubus cylindraceus medio paulo ampliatus, segmenta 5 inter se vix diversa, tota corolla obscure bilabiata. Stamina 4 vix didynama dicenda, filamenta antheris in medio affixa quam corolla semper breviora. Ovarium globosum, biloculare v. obscure 4- loculare, stylus brevis, stigma pro rata magnum, obscure bipartitum, crassum, cruribus divergentibus. Ovula in loculo quoque 4 (rarius 6, in fructu pleraque abortiva) per paria superposita. Drupa parva globosa, carnosa v. succosa, mox sicca, semen plerumque unicum in loculo quoque.

Frutices ramosi, squarrosi, dense pilosi, foliosissimi, folia simplicia dissita v. rarius subopposita v. terna. Flores singuli, breviter pedicellati, ebracteati v. cum bracteolis 2 oppositis in cymam bifloram dispositi.

Species adhuc notae 2, Promontorio Bonae Spei regionibusque adjacentibus incolae.

Genus a cl. Linnaeo magna cum dubitatione in affinitatem *Lantanae* dispositum quam opinionem secutus est cl. St. Endlicher, a cl. Bentham et de Wettstein ad *Myoporaceas*, a cl. Bocquillon contra ad *Verbenaceas* relatum, quod mihi quidem pro inflorescentiis interdum cymosis et ovarii structura aptius videtur.

Clavis specierum.

Folia plana, caules foliorum marginibus decurrentibus alati. *1. O. africana.*

Foliorum margines in faciem inferiorem revoluti, argute dentati, non in caulem decurrentes. *2. O. revoluta.*

1. Oftia africana Bocq. ex Baill. Adansonia II (1861 - 62) 11. — *Spielmannia africana* Willd. Sp. Pl. III (1800) 321; Hort. Kew. ed. 2 IV, 45; Persoon, Syn. I, 141; Lamark, Ic. I, 336 t. 85, Botan. Mag. t. 1899. — *Spielmannia Jasminum foliis alternis sessilibus decurrentibus floribus sessilibus* Medik. in Act. Theod. Palat. III (1775) 198. — *Lantana africana* L. *foliis alternis sessilibus, floribus solitariis* L. Sp. Pl. ed. II, 873; Hort. Clifford. 320; Hort. Kew. ed. 1, II, 353. Thunb. Fl. Cap. (1784) 458. — *Lantana crispa* Thunb. l. c.; — *Jasminum africanum Ilicis folio flore solitario ex aliis foliorum proveniente* Commel. I (1697) 6 t. 6.

Frutex mediocris valde ramosus, squarrosus, dense foliatus, rami marginibus foliorum muricatis decurrentibus quasi alati, folia dissita, ovata v. ovato - oblonga acuta, sessilia, margine grosse serrata, serraturae dentibus minute aristulatis, 3 ad 5 cm longa, ad 2,5 cm lata. Flores axillares solitarii primo aspectu illis *Lantanae* cujusdam simillimi, odorem *Jasmini* v. *Vanillae* exhalantes. Calyx profunde fissus, pilis capitatis-hirsutus, segmenta linearia post anthesin non aucta, ad 5 mm longa. Corollae tubus quam calyx longior, lobi 5 aequales explanati, late oblongi, antice rotundati, tota corolla expansa 1 cm diametro plana, alba cum striis 5 (1 in lobo quoque) nigro-violaceis in faucem villosulam decurrentibus. Stamina 4 aequilonga in tubo. Ovarium ovatum, glabrum, biloculare cum pyrenis 5 in fructu maturo.

CAP DER GUTEN HOFFNUNG. Tulbagh, Ost-Fuss der Roode sand Mts. (Diels 1103!), Südseite der Tafelberges (Diels 109!). Ohne genaueren Standort (Ecklon 85! Bergius!). Pieckeniers Pass (Pearson 5112!). At foot of the Giftberg (Pearson 5394!),. Slopes of the Oliphant River (Stephens 6881!), Lionshead bei der Capstadt (Engler 99!), in clivis Montis Tabularis (Schlechter 1025!), Piquenierskloof (Schlechter 4958!), Great Brittain Rock (Dr. Wilms 3531!), N. W. Capland, O. Clanwilliam (Diels 816!) — Et multa spec. culta!

Species quoad habitum valde variabilis, describitur decumbens et a solo ascendens necnon frutex erectus 2 ad 3 m altus v. altior (8 ad 10 ped.). Differt porro foliis, quae interdum vix 2 cm longa, dura et fere pungentia observantur, in speciminibus typicis et praesertim in cultis majora et potius herbacea sunt. Flores in plantis cultis etiam paulo majores esse solent. De odore collectores et hortulani diversissimas proferunt opiniones. Commelin antiquissimus omnium, flores jasminodoros esse pronuntiat. Cl. L. Diels se odorem *Vanillae* similem observasse dicit. Miller et John Sims (autor vol. XLIV Bot. Mag.) sese odorem quendam sensisse negant. — Est species prima olim familiae *Myoporinacearum* adscripta nobis nota et jam anno 1710 in Anglia culta esse dicitur.

2. Oftia revoluta Bocq. ex Baillon in Adansonia II (1861/2) 12. — *Spielmannia revoluta* E. Mey, Comm. Pl. Afr. Austr. (1835/7) 274; — *Spielmannia desertorum* Eckl. et Zeyh. ex Schau. in DC. Prodr. XI (1847) 526. — Frutex humilis pauci- ad pluriramosus, rami erecti, 10 ad 25 cm longi, imbricatim densissimeque foliati, folia sessilia, e basi subcordata triangula, acuta, margine a basi fere apicem usque revoluta grosse remoteque dentata, apicem versus in quarta v. tertia parte anteriore integra, supra et praesertim subtus albido-pilosa, 1,5 ad 2,5 cm longa, textura satis firma, griseo-viridia. Flores singuli axillares, ebracteati sessiles. Calyx basin usque fissus, segmenta linearia dense pilosa, ad 5,5 mm longa. Corollae tubus anguste cylindraceus 6,5 mm longus, calyce paulo longior, lobi 5 patentes ligulati v. lineares apicem versus paulo latiores, rotundati 5 mm longi 1,5 ad 2 mm lati, faux labelli longe albido-pilosa, tubus intus dense papillosus. Stamina 4 in dimidio inferiore tubi inclusa, antherae pro rata magnae. Ovarium globosum, stylus tubum non excedens. Flores certe albi. Fructus globosus 2 mm diametro.

SÜD-AFRIKA. Ohne genaueren Standort (Drège! Ecklon und Zeyher 73!), Brackdamm, in collibus (Schlechter 11134!), Khamiesberg (Pearson 5859! 5919!), Namaqualand (Pearson 5956!), Liliefontein, Mission Station (Pearson 6357!), Namaland pr. Ookup (Bolus 673!).

Species mirum in modum constans. Inter tot specimina optime exsiccata ne unicum quidem vidi a typo discrepans. Differt praeter folia tubo aorollae graciliore ab *O. africana* Bocq.

Index generum, sectionum, specierum Myoporinarum.

*) Species in pag. 25 delenda.



*) in Indice Kewensi enumerata a me non visa consulto omisi nunc nomina nuda habenda sunt.